MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM AND THE GARDEN. THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &c.

AND NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURE.

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Editorial.

ROADS OF NEW ENGLAND.

There is, perhaps, no one point in which we as a farming community are more lamentably deficient than in the manner in which we make and keep up our roads. Few of us stop to consider the constant loss and worry and tax we impose upon ourselves and the whole community by bad roads. And there is a spirit of fault finding if the surveyors take more than ordinary pains to improve the roads. If they should go to work to make good roads in some of our towns, they would lose their office at the next town meeting.

It is because we have so little conception of what a good road really is, and what it ought to be. If our people could visit and examine the roads in most European countries, they would see the importance of taking a new start. They would see nothing to beg of in even the very best of our roads. They would see that the science of road making is well understood and put in practice there, and totally ignored here. The poorer cantons of Switzerland would put our richest communities to shame in a comparison of the means of intercommunication.

We were glad therefore, that His Excellency Gov. Claflin called the attention of the Legislature and the people to this subject, and we hoped some law would be passed giving the system of road making greater prominence and efficiency. A new mode of management by which our roads would be placed under the charge of men of some engineering skill and knowledge, might lead to important improvements. The Boston *Daily Advertiser* is right in saying:

"Probably the heaviest tax paid by the people of Massachusetts, is that which they pay in one form and another for the privilege of maintaining some of the worst roads in existence. At this season one may see anywhere in the country the full process of paying this tax. Indeed within ten miles of this city, where we are in the habit of thinking that the arts of civilization are tolerably well understood, the traveller will find great county roads, like that leading through Somerville to Medford for example, over which there is constant and important transportation, which are in such disgraceful condition that they might reasonably be the object of indictment. Whoever complains will be informed that the trouble comes from the frost and from the season; but whoever takes pains to learn how far we of New England are behind other parts of the world,—serving and excepting the rest of our own country,—in the art of road making, knows that the real trouble is that we neither build our roads in the first place nor keep them in order afterwards, and that we thus continue to pay directly and indirectly a tax which, if we could have it assessed in the regular way, would cause a political revolution among us.

Undoubtedly we should be obliged to make a considerable original outlay, in order to secure the drainage of our roads and their construction of proper material. By drainage we mean, of course, not the 'crowning' of the road and the digging of a ditch for surface water, but the laying of proper drains under the road itself, so as to keep the ground free from the moisture with which the frost works its mischief; and by proper material we do not mean the solid filling of gravel or even loam, with which matters are now annually made worse, but the broken stone, of various degrees of coarseness, with which a road bed is made permeable by water below and smooth on the surface. Certainly all this costs at the outset. But the road built as the road makers of the old world, and we are glad to say of one or two towns in this vicinity, build them, scarcely shows the effect of 'the frost coming out of the ground' in the spring or of the early freezing in the fall; and in subsequent expense it is by far the cheapest. The traditional highway surveyor expects to find his roads badly cut up by the spring travel, and repairs the damage at a heavy cost to his neighbors; the regular road maker provides a highway which is never cut up while ordinary care is taken of it.

The experience of the one or two towns to which we have referred,—of which Waltham is the best example,—has shown that in the matter of annual expenditure, as a mere method of economy to the town treasury, it is cheaper to have roads well built and then to keep them in high condition, than to undertake the annual repairs which are so familiar throughout New England. That is, it is cheaper to have a few men to watch for the beginnings of any wear upon the roads, and to mend a defect when it first appears, than it is to wait until the trouble becomes serious and then set a large force at work. One man with a shovelful of broken stone can prevent what it may require half a dozen with a team to cure after a few months neglect.

But the heaviest part of our highway tax is no doubt that which is levied upon us by the destruction of horse flesh, the impeding of public travel, the wear of vehicles, and the increased cost of transportation over our poor roads. This is a tax which without any assessor or collector is inexorably exacted from every barrel of flour, every bag of grain, every box of goods, and every person, passing over our travelled roads. As it is levied indirectly, and more than all as we have always paid it, nobody thinks of it. But it is one of the heaviest burdens resting on the people of Massachusetts and of New England, borne by those who rank among the most thrifty and progressive people on earth, and who nevertheless in this every day matter are demonstrably rather more than two thousand years behind the world."

☞ Cases of abortion in cows still continue with alarming frequency. We have heard of several lately. It can be traced to no well defined cause. We have little to add to what we said a few months ago. If any of our readers have any new light upon this important subject, we hope to have the benefit of it.

DID YOU EVER?

Stillman Stone, Esq., a young farmer in Lunenburg, had a valuable heifer that was suffering from stoppage, and apparently in great pain. Everything had been done for her that could be thought of, till at last, he says: "A man came along and told me if I could get some green slime, such as collects in brooks, springs or old troughs, that it would go through her. I got a pint of it and mixed it in warm water and gave it to her about eight o'clock. About four next morning it came through her and physicked her smartly till noon. She appeared better in less than an hour after I gave it to her and eat a few turnips and a little hay. She is now as well and hearty as any of the cattle. I have given her no cold water yet. She has not lost her calf. She would eat that slime that I dropped in giving it to her—she craved it. I should certainly have lost her if it had not been for that."

THE SEASON.

Sleighing has but just gone in the western parts of this State, and in New Hampshire and Vermont it is probably still very fair. The weather in this neighborhood has been chilly and cold in consequence, and but little progress has been made in spring work. We found ice near the surface and along by the walls only a week ago. In some respects this is favorable. It will keep back the tender buds till the weather can get more settled. On the whole, the prospect for a good fruit year appears to be good. We have reason to hope for the best.

NORWAY OATS.

Mr. Frank Curtis of Orange, Vt., has left at our office a fine specimen of this new and popular variety of oats. The straw is remarkable for size and beauty, and the kernel plump. We are not informed as to the weight to the bushel.

This new variety of oat, introduced to cultivation but two or three years ago, has met with great favor, and so far as we have heard has given good satisfaction. If any of our readers have had any experience with it, we should be glad to be favored with it.

FARMER'S CLUB SWEET CORN.

It will be seen by our advertising columns that those popular seedsmen, J. Breck & Co., advertise this new variety of sweet corn. We tried a small patch of it last summer and found it rich, tender and prolific, every stock bearing two ears and many of them three. It was tested by the members of the farmer's club of New York, and was so highly appreciated as superior to other varieties that it was named in honor of the club.

GOOD FOR SHEEP.

A correspondent says: "I bought Nov. 4, 1867, eighteen sheep, and I kept them until September, 1868. They had twenty-one lambs that I sold in June at six dollars each; I sold ninety nine and one-half pounds wool at forty cents per pound in September; the lambs and wool brought $165 80. The sheep were sold at the price given for them."

Questions & Answers.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Please inform me through the *Ploughman*, the kind of soil in the neighborhood of Morehead City, North Carolina. Is it good for corn and wheat? Will peaches, apples, pears and plums do well there? The climate, is it healthy? Have they schools and churches? A SUBSCRIBER.

The soil is light and sandy, but productive under decent cultivation. The sweet potato grows to perfection in that soil, and the gem of American plants, the Scuppernong grape, destined yet to be a source of wealth in that narrow belt where it originated, grows with a wild and productive luxuriance which needs to be seen to be appreciated.

As to the proximity of churches and schools we cannot say. Probably they do not abound. It would be more agreeable to have a little colony together—say half a dozen families, who could arrange the schools to suit themselves.

There may be other parts of North Carolina more desirable—we alluded to that part simply from having just met persons from there.—[ED.

ACCOUNTS WITH THE FARM.

There is no farmer who has tried the practice of keeping accurate accounts with his farm, who has not been benefitted thereby. By carefully entering in the account book every item of income and expenditure, the farmer not only enables himself to see at all times his financial condition, but the practice fosters an economy and regularity which must necessarily be attended with the happiest results.

In view of the obvious advantages of the practice, we earnesly urge every farmer to provide himself with a well bound book, and commence carefully and accurately to enter every item of receipt and expenditure connected with his farm operations, striking a balance at the end of each year. In connection with this farm account should be kept a journal of the farm, in which should be noted every event of the farm, such as the commencement of ploughing, the time of planting, cultivating and harvesting the several crops; the time of planting trees, with their varieties, etc., etc.; a journal of the stock not being neglected. Give the practice a fair trial, and you will never abandon it.—*Southern Ruralist.*

TO MEASURE ROOTS IN THE PIT OR ROOT-HOUSE.

To measure the quantity of potatoes, turnips, or other roots in a pit, or bin, or root-house, ascertain the cubic dimensions, either in inches or feet, as in the case of small grain or corn, making allowance for the slope of the ridge by measuring only one-half the height, or so much of it as would be required to level the top and have a solid cubic heap:

Of the amount estimated as for small grain take three quarters, which will give the quantity of roots; or if measured in feet according to the rule for corn in the crib add one-half the amount, and the sum will be the quantity of roots. Thus a space that would hold twenty bushels of corn in the ear, would hold thirty bushels of roots, and forty of grain.

— The orange crop of Florida promises to be a remarkably large one. An unprecedented amount of land will be planted for the cultivation of grain and vegetables in that State this year.

Correspondence.

COST OF MILK IN WINTER.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

The question is often asked, how much does it cost to produce milk in the winter, or how much food does a cow consume in a day? Dana, in his Muck Manual, gives us the amount of food which a cow consumed that was kept at the print works of the Merrimack Company, Lowell. She ate one hundred and sixty-seven pounds of hay and eighty-seven pounds of potatoes in seven days, or twenty-three and six-seventh pounds of hay and twelve and three-seventh pounds of potatoes daily.

We often see it stated by agricultural writers that an animal requires a certain per cent of his live weight in food. I have weighed the hay and kept an account of the other food consumed by my eight cows in thirty days in March. Although it may appear egotistical for me thus to make public my doings, I will venture to send it to you, and if you or your readers can gain any instruction from it, I shall be satisfied.

700 lbs of salt marsh hay, usually called *black grass*, at fifteen dollars per ton,	$4.55
One ton of good English hay, cut July 17, at $25.00 per ton,	25.00
23 cwt of early cut hay, at $25 per ton,	28.75
40 bushels of shorts, cost $17, 150 lbs of middling, $3.45,	20.45
10 bushels of Indian meal, at $1 per bushel,	10.00
	$88.75
During the thirty days they gave 1592 qts of milk at 5 cents per quart,	79.60
I estimate the gain of the fat cow which had the most of the meal at $10,	10.00
	$89.60

I will give you the time that my cows have been in milk so that you may know better how to judge of the quantity of milk given. No. 1 calved last December, calves again next October; 2 calved last July, and again next October; 3 is the fat cow; has been in milk since October, 1867; 4 calved last September, and again next September; 5 is a new milch; 6 has been dry two months, will calve in a few days; 7 is a three year old heifer, has been in milk twelve months, calves in August next; 8 is a three year old heifer, calved last August, comes in again in August.

It will be seen by the above that they consumed twenty and five-sixths of a pound of hay each per day, and that they gave six and five eighths quarts of milk on an average daily.

The solid manure which they voided in twenty-four hours weighed four hundred and fifty-nine pounds, or, fifty-seven pounds daily for each cow, making six tons, sixteen hundred and seventy pounds in the thirty days. WM. R. PUTNAM.

Danvers, March 31, 1869.

COMPARE NOTES.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

The time for active farming operations being near at hand, it is very proper that we should look over last year's experience and compare notes. We read a great many things in agricultural journals which are not practicable for every one to follow. As an illustration some farmers say that they only want one day's sun for any hay except clover. Were others to do this they would find when winter came that it had hurt by heating. The first farmer may be correct. My father has a farm mostly old field and rather dry land, producing from one to one and a half tons to the acre. After the middle of July he usually gives his grass only one day's sun and seldom turns it at that if mown after the dew is off. While on my own farm I have hard work to get it dry so that it will keep as well as his with two days sun with a turning each day. Now the difference lies in the quality of grass. My land is mostly natural mowing, producing from two to three tons per acre with a very thick bottom, mostly white clover, which is the hardest grass to dry that grows. Again some farmers advocate cutting grass early, which makes it still harder to dry. Last year I had a piece of herds grass on new land, very heavy. About the twentieth of June there was a very heavy rain which laid it flat all one way, and looked as though it had been rolled. As soon as fair weather came I went in and mowed it, and after noon I put on the tedder and before night part was put into cocks and the rest left in winrows. The next day it was well shaken out early and the tedder put on again about noon. Only part was carted the second day and the remainder the third day. We are now feeding it out and it looks like pressed hay. That which was carted on the second day smells musty, and the cattle turn up their noses and say it is not sweet, but when you give them some that was carted the third day they eat with a relish. Now had I taken up with the one day theory my hay would have been nearly worthless. Every farmer should read the papers. He will be sure to get many good practical ideas, and no one can afford to farm it without a good agricultural journal, but after reading the ideas of different farmers in different locations and on different kinds of soil he must use his own judgment. If he has light, sandy soil, grass not heavy, and does not wish to cut it very early then one day is enough; but if he has a wet farm, heavy grass, with thick bottom, one day will not be enough, and if cut in June and there is much white clover, two days will hardly do unless the sun shines very brightly and much care taken. I am well satisfied that early cut grass makes more milk than later cut grass, but it costs more to make and we cannot get so much in quantity. The same remarks apply to manure. When I first owned a farm, deep ploughing and manure turned under was the cry. I had half an acre of interval land I wished to plough. I bought forty loads of stable manure which I had spread on and turned under nine inches deep. I planted it with potatoes and had a very light crop. The next year I sowed it with barley and seeded it down, supposing I should get a great crop, on the contrary I only got my seed. Well, thought I, the grass roots will find it, but I was there disappointed. After waiting three years I spread on a good coat of compost and for several years got a large crop of grass. Since then I have put my manure on after ploughing, merely harrowing it in on my planting ground.

In relation to the breeds of cattle, location and the use we wish to put them to should govern us in our selections. For selling milk I prefer a grade Durham and Ayrshire, but if I wished to make butter I should want a grade Alderney and Ayrshire, or if my pastures were good an Alderney and Durham would do well. All cattle should be fed well, under all circumstances, as it does not pay to half feed any animal. Neither will it pay to turn cattle out in cold days in winter as many farmers do. It hurts an animal to stand out in a cold wind or storm just as much as it does a man.

Perhaps there is no one thing in these days of high wages and few hours of labor, which concerns farmers more than the machinery with which he cultivates his farm and gathers his crops. For mowers I am well satisfied with the improved Buckeye. I have never seen the Perry work, but believe the principle to be good, and for aught I know equal to the Buckeye. I have used three kinds of tedders, but as yet I am not satisfied with either, but believe I have found a horse rake that will throw all others into the shade. I tried five different kinds before I was satisfied. I finally bought a Stoddard rake manufactured at Worcester. In those made last year the rake was hung on the shafts and lifted by the wheel, simply by touching a spring with the foot. Any little boy or girl, even, who can guide a horse can do all the raking for a farm. The only objection to this rake is on a side hill. In going down the hill it bears too hard on the horse. To remedy this they are making one this year with the rake behind the wheels but raised in the same way. For an uneven farm I should recommend the latter, but for a level farm the former would be preferable. There is no labor in working this rake. If a man is tired and wants to rest, all he has to do is to get on his rake and rest, before he is aware of it his hay will be raked. My boy of thirteen raked all of my hay last summer. We did not have a hand rake in the field much of the time. The raking up of the cocks and raking after the cart was all done by him and done well. There are many other things I would like to speak of, but I fear this has already been drawn out too long.

L. W. CURTIS.

Globe Village, Apr. 1*st*, 1869.

DESTROY THE INJURIOUS INSECTS.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

About a fortnight ago I found the leaves around the roots of the elm trees covered with small green beetles. They were benumbed by the cold and with ease around *four* trees I gathered *five hundred*. This beetle is the *Haltica Chalybea*, or grape vine flea beetle. Their natural food is the buds and leaves of the grape vine, both wild and cultivated, but they are also found in great numbers on the elm. A peculiarity of this beetle is the power which it has of changing its color. Harris speaks of finding both green and blue on the *same vine*, but I have seen the same insect at one time of a brilliant green and again of a dark blue. I cannot say whether this change is in the power of the insect or whether it is the effect of light, but am inclined to think it is the latter.—This little beetle, though only about three-twentieths of an inch in length, has the power to jump thirty times its own length, or from four to five inches.

In other countries this insect has been found very injurious to vegetation, and there is no reason why it should not become so here, if allowed to increase. A few pailsful ot strong suds, or of hot water thrown around the roots of elms would probably destroy *thousands*, and *now* is the time to do it, for by killing one before the eggs have been laid, you destroy the eggs also. Set the children to work, encourage them to bring in all insects they find; if injurious, let them be destroyed, and if beneficial, let them be liberated. S. M. S.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

You say in the *Ploughman* of April 3, "it is a matter of astonishment to us that so many farmers appear to be indifferent to the kitchen garden."

The kitchen is, or ought to be, the department of the women belonging to the farmer, and under the direction of his wife. In their thirst for knowledge and general improvement if they would take the trouble to make themselves acquainted with the kind of food and cooking most conducive to health, and learn to preserve both meat and vegetables so as to have them in their proper and desirable seasons, there would be a demand for the products of the kitchen garden. The good wife would inform her husband what was required to enable her to keep her table in the best manner as regards wholesome and palatable food, and he would see her well supplied. Where this is omitted, the farmer does not know what to raise or when it is wanted, and most of his labor is generally wasted by the vegetables he does raise, being neglected or given to the pigs or manure heap. Nothing conduces more to the well being, comfort and hearth of a family, than a good supply of vegetables well cooked and served with the meats to which they belong according to their respective seasons. X

FLOUR OF BONE.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

As I have seen statements in the *Ploughman* in regard to the use of ground bone as a fertilizer, I beg leave to offer a few practical statements proved by myself. Some fifteen years ago my cows were troubled with what is called the bone ail or creeps. I searched treatises on animal and vegetable chemistry for the cause. I found that not only my pastures were deficient of what is called phosphate of lime, but also my mowing and tillage land. I commenced the application of it to *both*, and it was the right material put in the right place, for my cows have kept in excellent condition since the first application.

Those wishing to make use of bone as a fertilizer, be sure to get the best in the market, for bones which have been kiln dried or baked, are not worth half price, for bones not subjected to these processes contain a large per cent of glutinous and oily matter, which when decomposed in the soil furnishes the proper food for the grasses. That is, their corresponding proportions of organic and inorganic substances which go to support and nourish animal life.

Respectfully yours, W. E. M.

BOOKS FOR FARMERS.

BY HON. B. GOODMAN.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Notwithstanding the seeming disrespect bestowed by the non-producing members of the General Court on the farming community during the recent discussion on the proposed grant to the Agricultural College, there is an all-pervading and increasing sentiment among all classes of the community, that farming underlies the prosperity of the nation and should be in all ways encouraged, and its interests promoted.

There is no nation in the world in which agricultural matters are more universally of general interest than with us, none in which the practical farmer is more progressive, and, according to the testimony of recent English travellers who have trodden over the whole civilized globe, more attentive to his pursuit and earnest in his efforts to make it attractive and profitable. Nothing shows more the consideration in which agriculture is held in the United States than the vast number of periodicals and volumes devoted to this calling, and even the secular papers of country and town, and the large issues of the cities have to give as much space to topics connected with farming as to what is called "light reading," and the religious press has been compelled to embrace agriculture as one of the topics not inconsistent with other serious and profitable *pabulum* for the sober minded. Undoubtedly the books and essays are not always written by the most practical farmers, neither are law books by the most active members of the legal profession, nor medical treatises by the doctors in largest practice, but the work is probably as well done by others having more leisure to gather and digest the results of those who do the real work in the professions. Books on farming, with the occasional exceptions of such works as those emanating from scientific men, are nothing more nor less than records of what is done every day by the best farmers in the land, and, with the exception of the literary polish applied by the experienced book-maker, told as the farmer himself would relate his experiments at his farmers' club. The greatest objection to most of these volumes gotten up to help the worker in the field who don't have too much time to spend in literary pursuits, is their want of arrangement of topics, and a reiteration of old methods that have ceased to be profitable.

Some weeks ago we departed from our usual custom and subscribed for a book to be issued called "The Farmer's Book," by C. W. Dickerman, assisted by Hon. Charles L. Flint, whose name on the prospectus silenced our scruples on the propriety of "buying a pig in a poke." When the volume came and we hastily glanced over the pictures, and especially the frontispiece, in which the cows are of a breed unknown to us by any external marks, and the bull a nondescript, we *felt a sell*, but a closer examination of the contents satisfied us that the book is just what is needed, being a resume of all the recent improvements in the modes of agriculture, and containing just such practical information on stock raising, fruit culture, special crops, &c., as every man engaged on the farm needs to possess himself of. We thought with "Copeland's Country Life" and Flint's works on horses and cows, and *several others*, we could get along, but we find there was a place which this book does not fill. Knowing Mr. Flint's special preferences, we naturally turned to his chapter on cattle, to see if he had followed the too common method some speakers and writers have of extolling one race or herd at the expense of all the rest, but found that he has "nothing extenuated nor aught set down in malice," but given with nice discrimination, each race its due. We commend that chapter especially to all beginners in stock raising, and when read over again and again, to complement it by Mr. Allen's treatise on "American Cattle." This chapter more especially pleased us, as we had promises from its perusal of an article on "our great farmers," in the "Galaxy" for April, by which it appeared the writer, who "crammed" for his subject, had fallen into the hands of some gentlemen in the eastern part of the State, more loving than wise in giving undue exaltation to a single herd of cattle over all others, unless that herd is the one referred to in a foot note, in which the writer says, "The return from a cow in butter or cheese is estimated at $200 per year, *and in milk, (from a Massachusetts farm), at $275 per year!*" If these are ordinary Ayrshire, or any other *shire* cows, and not indebted for this great flow of milk to feeding on salt marshes and drinking *ad libitum* of the "salt, salt sea," we should like a few and would willingly install them "at the head of the list." Perhaps the owner has a "cow persuader," like that by which the hen is continually tempted to lay eggs—and the cow is milked by a syphon, and the stream continually running!

But "to return to our mutton." We are glad to call attention to another of the books suited to our business, and rejoice to perceive that our writers are no longer depending upon English authorities, but creating for us a literature applicable to our soil and climate. Another valuable and too little known book among us is the "Manual o Homœopathic Veterinary Medicine," translated from the German of F. A. Gunther, published by itself some years ago in Boston, recently incorporated in the American edition of "Youatt and Martin on Cattle," and highly praised by such high authority as the "Encyclopædia Brittanica," eighth edition, on the division of "diseases of animals." There is no end to the making of books, and we hope there will be no end to the using of good ones.

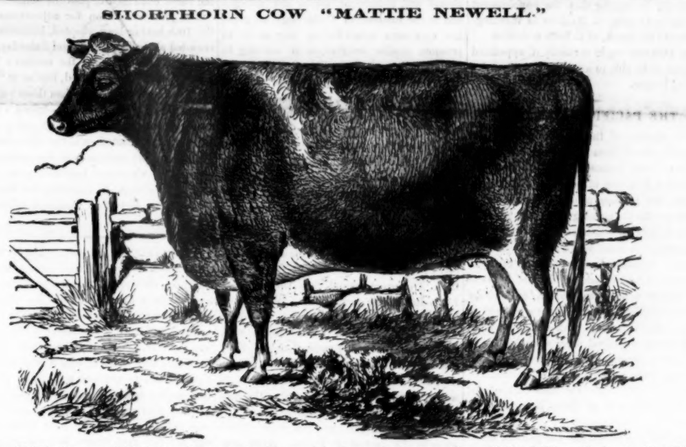
Lenox, Mass.

— The *True Kentuckian* speaks of a fat bullock weighing 2,880 pounds. He was purchased at 12 1-2 cents per pound.

— A hen in Lowell has laid an egg with a plain figure 6 on the small end, as if cut from a block of wood. That hen had evidently been dining off the multiplication table.

— The ordinary mode of churning butter in Chili is to put the milk in a skin—usually a dog's skin—tie it on a donkey, mount a boy on him, with rowels to his spurs about the length of the animal's ears, and then run him four mile heats.

SHORTHORN COW "MATTIE NEWELL."



The beautiful Shorthorn cow "Mattie Newell" was bred and is owned by JOSEPH A. HARWOOD, Esq., of Littleton, Mass. She is red, with a little white, and was calved April 25, 1867. Got by "Sheridan," 6,179—out of "Eva," by "Backwoodsman," 226—"Ann Gwynne," by "Prince Albert," 853—"Daisy Second," by "Dandy," 50—"Daisy," by "King Charles Second," 84—"Dafodill," by "Sampson," (5,081)—"Young Daisy," by "Dandy," (1,900)—"——," by Wilkinson's bull, (2,838)—"——," by Greathead's bull, (3,936) etc.

ITALIAN BEES.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

I have not been able to continue on my part this discussion on the bee question, and now am not prepared to reply to Mr. Pond's article, as a careful examination is necessary of this subject. For if color and rings are not tests of the purity of the Italian then we are mistaken and misinformed, and I still question if we have them in this vicinity.

Mr. Pond says, the Italians grow in size after leaving the cells, even if the cells are of the same size. Now do not the black bees? I will try to inform myself before writing more on that point and report at some future day.

In the *Ploughman* of March 27, I find an article from Mr. Hazen, and he adopts the very same principle I have been experimenting upon the last ten years, and I was well aware I had not yet made my hives large enough, and am making them larger this spring, as mine hold only fifty to seventy-five pounds surplus. I use both top and side boxes, and the hive is of my own idea or construction.

I have become *settled* on this subject, and that is, give them all the room for surplus they need in the early spring, and not draw or disturb them until the honey season is over. I am perfectly satisfied in regard to this idea, especially for our part of the country. I wish Mr. Hazen had given your readers the product he received from fourteen swarms in one year. I think I saw it in the *Cultivator* about seventy-five pounds to the swarm. I hope to hear from him again; and Mr. Collins of Rochester, N. Y., states in the *Country Gentleman*, that from one colony he received over one hundred pounds of surplus honey per year, no year less than one hundred pounds; one year as high as one hundred and sixty pounds, and this for fourteen years in succession. It was certainly a great yield, and figures up a large profit at present prices in our market.

This is an important month with the apiary; a little careful feeding *from within* the hive to weak swarms (I always close when feeding) will save many a weak colony, and I keep the entrance closed so that no more than one or two bees at most can get out at one time with all such weak swarms if I have them; and even strong swarms partly closed on account of robbers, and on pleasant days I keep them busy with the rye meal; set two or three rods from hives of which they will make good use at this season of the year. Also I see that the boxes are in early for surplus honey, and much as possible protect from night winds.

I hope this discussion may be continued, as I believe the bee to be a source of great profit. What we want is light in the right direction; and you, Mr. Editor, not only like light but short articles, and to the point, with a kind forbearance one towards the other, even if we differ in opinion as to the direction as we may. Yours truly,

S. H. STOCKWELL.

Upton, April 1, 1869.

Horticulture.

POPULAR PEARS.

THE SECKEL.—This is a well known variety, and one that stands, in point of quality, before any other pear in the world. It is an American variety, the history of which is quite interesting, as given by Downing. It originated near Philadelphia, and seems to have been a chance seedling, as are many of our very best American pears. The tree is a slow grower, with short jointed, dark colored wood, and small, rounded leaves. It is quite compact and regular in form, healthy and long lived. The fruit is from small to medium size, quite regular in form, nearly obovate; color dull yellow, with russet, and generally with a bright red cheek on exposed specimens; calyx small, nearly closed, in a shallow basin; stem short, slightly curved, rather slender, set in a slight depression; the flesh yellowish white, very juicy, with a rich, peculiar flavor and aroma, unlike any other pear. It is, if possible, too rich,—almost cloying. The time of ripening is last of September to last of October. The tree is a long time coming to maturity, but lives to good age, and yields its rich fruit in abundance, which always commands a high price. It is very doubtful if a pear of better quality can be produced. It seldom does well as a dwarf, and should not be planted as such.

URBANISTE.—This is a variety of foreign origin that deserves a higher place among pears than it has yet received. It is several years coming into bearing, even on quince. It is, in all respects, a first rate pear. The tree is a fair grower, of regular shape, and compact, very hardy, with rather short jointed, yellowish wood, with peculiar roundish and prominent leaf buds. When the tree once comes into bearing it yields large crops of fine, fair fruit, which command a ready sale at good prices. Fruit medium to large size, obovate, obtuse at stem end; stalk an inch or more long, often having one or more leaf buds upon it, rather stout, set in a slight depression; calyx small, in a narrow, well defined cavity; skin thick, generally smooth, pale yellowish, occasionally russet, with spots of pale red on fully exposed specimens; flesh nearly white, very melting and juicy, with a very peculiar and pleasant rose water flavor. It keeps well. Ripe middle of October to middle of November. It does equally well as a dwarf or standard.—*Jas. F. C. Hyde, in Journal of Horticulture.*

The Poultry Yard.

VALUE OF FOWL DUNG.

The value of fowl dung as a manure is too much overlooked by farmers. It is seldom that proper shelter is provided for fowls, much less any convenience for collecting and saving the manure; and yet farmers will spend their money for guano, which is no better, and oftentimes not as good, as the excrement of their own fowls.

The action of fowl dung and guano is identical, and is chiefly due to the large amount of ammonia which they contain; both are too powerful to be used alone, especially fowl dung, which should be composted with some material before using it, which will act as a divisor—earth for instance, in the proportion of two parts earth to one of dung, to diffuse and at the same time retain the strength of the dung.

Fowl dung may be applied to any crop with beneficial results; it is excellent for corn, to which crop it is mostly applied—a handful to the hill, which answers equally as well as a half shovelful of barnyard manure, the quantity generally used in the hill for this crop. It is said it will prevent the ravages of the cut worms. Neither lime nor wood ashes should ever be mixed with it, as they weaken its strength by liberating the ammonia.

As easy and probably as good a way as any for saving the droppings of fowls is to have a tight floor beneath their roosts, to receive the manure; when it has increased sufficiently, say a few inches in depth, it should have a layer of earth spread over it, and so on, a layer of dung and a layer of earth, in the proportion of two parts of earth to one of dung, until enough has accumulated to render its removal necessary for the health and convenience of the fowls, when it should be shoveled up into barrels for keeping until spring. If spread upon the barn floor, and thoroughly worked over and allowed to dry, it will then be ready for use, and may be handled without giving offence.

Twenty fowls will furnish manure enough in a year for an acre of corn, producing an effect equal to that of the best fertilizers, and home made manure is the cheapest, and generally the best, and should be relied on as far as it can be, in preference to buying fertilizers.

BRAN AS FOOD FOR FOWLS.

Wheat bran contains a large amount of nutritious matter, and those who have simply examined the analysis of good samples of bran have praised it highly as an article of food for most animals. It contains fourteen per cent of flesh forming material; nearly four cent of fat or oil and over five per cent of mineral matter. In all these it is richer than the pure wheat itself. But unfortunately bran forms a striking example of the fact that the mere analysis of the chemist, unaccompanied with any explanations, cannot give us a correct knowledge of the nutritive value of a given article of food. All the essential nutritive matters are present in bran, but unfortunately they are so locked up that to most animals they are of little avail. The dog derives but little nutriment from bran. Fed on wheat bran, first washed to remove the flour and then cooked, he falls away rapidly in flesh and the bran passes through him almost unaltered. The cow, if fed on warm slop made of bran, increases in her flow of milk and thrives better. But here the benefit derived is largely due to the warm drink and the flour which adheres to all bran. The bran itself can be washed out of her excrements almost unaltered. The same is true of the pig. Careful examination has fully convinced us of these facts.

But there is one animal that seems to have the power of utilizing even the bran. This is the chicken. Its powerful digestive organs reduce it to a form in which it is no longer recognisable, and we have every reason for believing that during this process much of the nutritious matter present is appropriated. In preparing bran as food for fowls the best plan is, to make it into a stiff mush or porridge, as otherwise the fowls cannot readily pick it up. And for the purpose of making it more tenacious we generally add a little corn or buckwheat meal and boil the whole thoroughly together. So prepared, the bran can be fed without material waste.

When so fed, the birds require abundance of good sharp gravel. But we feel perfectly confident in saying, from our own experience, that it will pay well to cook bran and corn meal as a food for fowls.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

THE HEN AND DUCK AS EGG PRODUCERS.

A paper has been received by the Paris Academy of Science, from M. Comaille, on the comparative value of the hen and duck as egg producers. His observations were limited to three hens and three ducks, all fine animals hatched at the same time in the month of February. During the following autumn the ducks laid two hundred and twenty-five eggs; they re-commenced laying in February, and continued to do so until the middle of August. The totals of each at the end of that time were:—the hens two hundred and fifty-seven eggs; the ducks six hundred and seventeen. M. Comaille next examined the nutritive value of each kind of egg, and found them nearly equal in that respect.

GRAPE CULTURE.

Since the termination of the war, efforts for introducing the culture of the grape on an extensive scale in Upper Louisiana, have been made. These efforts have been attended with the most successful results, and the planters of that section are very sanguine of soon being able to turn out large quantities of wine. Experienced grape growers have long been of the opinion that both Louisiana and Alabama could by reason of their soil and climates, become formidable rivals to European wine producing countries. Here is unquestionably another source of Southern wealth, which only needs energy and industry to be developed.

The Sheepfold.

PRESERVATION OF SHEEP FROM DOGS.

The writer well remembers, when a boy, that his father (residing in Kentucky) never had any sheep killed by dogs, although his flock was much the largest of any in the neighborhood. On one occasion, I well remember, when there were over fifty sheep killed one night, immediately around in the neighborhood, and that five or six neighbors that had lost sheep, the night previous, came to my father's to learn his losses, but their astonishment was great to learn he had lost no sheep. They then sagely concluded that they were his dogs that had depredated on their flocks. Accordingly all his dogs, some eight or ten, were called up, and their mouths rigidly examined, to find blood or wool as evidence of their guilt; but none appeared, and their astonishment was still greater.

My father told them he could easily satisfy them. They would never have a sheep killed by a dog or a wolf if they would do with sheep as he did with his. Their wonder was increased when he told them all they had to do was to let their sheep run with their cattle constantly, and they would never have a sheep killed by a dog or wolf. To show them the proof of his correctness, he invited them to walk with him to the pasture where his sheep and cattle were feeding, taking all the dogs.

When they reached the pasture, my father requested the gentlemen to set the dogs on the sheep or cattle. This was done. The sheep immediately sought protection by running to, under and behind the cattle, while the latter made an immediate attack on the dogs, and in less than five minutes every dog was run out of the pasture. One of the gentlemen asked the privilege of bringing his dog, thinking my father's dogs had been trained to run from the cattle. The request was readily granted, and all the gentlemen met again next morning, when some four dogs were set on the sheep with the same result, viz: the dogs were driven out of the pasture in even less time. This satisfied the gentlemen, and there were no more sheep killed in the neighborhood.

About twenty years after, I fell heir to some thousand head of sheep. The neighborhood to which I removed was then greatly afflicted with what were called sheep killing dogs, and remembering my father's custom, I kept my sheep and cattle together, still residing in Kentucky. One morning six or eight of my neighbors called in that had lost some eighty sheep the night before. Learning I had lost none of my flock, they were unanimous in the belief that my dogs had done the mischief. The dogs were all called up and critically examined for proof of their sheep killing proclivities, but without the least success.

As they had two or three dogs of their own with them, I told them that if they would walk with me to my sheep, I would learn them how to preserve sheep from being killed by dogs. They did so, and on reaching the pasture of some two hundred acres, I desired the gentlemen to set their dogs on my sheep, and to do their best in doing so. The effort was most earnestly made, but it was not five minutes before every dog was driven over the fence, out of the pasture—the sheep running directly to the cattle for protection, and the cattle assumed the most belligerent attitude toward the dogs, and cleared the pasture in no time of them. No more sheep were killed in that region.

Any gentleman can prove this by a trial. It may take a short time for the sheep and cattle to assimilate together, but that it is certain, is beyond question.—*Nashville Union.*

WHAT IS THE CONDITION OF YOUR CELLAR?

Is it damp, close, filled with disagreeable odors, proceeding from germinating or decaying vegetables? If so, it is high time you gave the matter your earnest attention; for you have in that locality the germs of disease, and yourself and family are liable to be prostrated at any moment. You think your cellar or basement is in good sanitary condition; do you know that it is? Have you fairly and carefully examined the premises? Have you looked over the potatoes, turnips, squashes, and other vegetables, to ascertain their condition? We know that diphtheria, typhoid and scarlet fevers, and many other most serious illnesses have their origin in cellars, both in city and country: and we can do our readers no greater service than to urge them to see that at all times, they are in a dry, sweet, wholesome condition. Why should farmers and farmers' families, living in the country, away from the pestilential vapors of cities be so subject to attacks of malignant diseases?

There is a reason for it, and we can point it out. They arise from the indifference manifested to the observance of hygienic rules, and the violation of sanitary laws.—Cleanliness is essential to health, and is just as necessary in the country as in the city. A family living over a foul cellar is more liable to be poisoned and afflicted with illnesses than a city family living in its polluted atmosphere, but without cellar or basement filled with fermenting roots and fruits. There is far more sickness in the country among husbandmen than there ought to be. With plenty of pure air, water, and exercise, the evil imp, disease, ought to be kept at bay; and he would be, if a better observance of certain hygienic conditions were maintained. Bad-conditioned cellars, small, close sleeping rooms, stoves,—these are

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1869.

NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE NEXT ANNUAL FAIR.

The city of PORTLAND, Me., has been selected for the next NEW ENGLAND FAIR. The matter has been fully determined, and Portland with its accustomed liberality and enterprise has promised all that was asked or desired by the Managers of the Maine State Agricultural Society, who have performed all the preliminary labor in this great annual undertaking. On Tuesday, April 27th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the Trustees of the New England Society and the Managers of the Maine State Society will meet at the Parker House, in this city, to arrange the premium list for 1869. Like all the previous premium lists of the New England Society, it will undoubtedly be sufficiently broad to cover all the great industries of New England.

In a letter received by the Secretary from the Hon. Seth Scammon, President of the Maine State Society, Mr. Scammon says, "Our people are wide awake to see the people of New England down in the 'Pine Tree' State this fall. We mean to give you a hearty reception, and make this sixth exhibition a success." No one who knows the liberality of the people of Maine will doubt the character of the reception which will be given to the members of the New England Society; and those who know the enterprise of the people of Maine—and who does not—will have no misgivings with regard to success.

We shall hope to see a full meeting of the Trustees of the New England Society, at the meeting in Boston, on the 27th inst. In united effort there is strength; and in the prosecution of a great work like that of a Fair of the New England Society, not only is every man's counsel necessary properly to shape the objects and aims of the Society, but every man's presence is needed to give countenance to and stimulate the great work in hand. We shall look to this meeting of the Trustees of the two Societies—the New England and the Maine—for the key note of the New England Jubilee of 1869.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The bill providing an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for the Agricultural College, passed to be engrossed in the Senate on Monday. The bill was the subject of lively debate. Mr. Needham, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, defended the bill against all the assaults of its enemies; and his efforts were seconded by Senator King of the Island District. The bill was the subject of discussion for three days; during the whole of which time the College was assailed as a useless institution, and as by no means needed or desired by the farmers of Massachusetts. Mr. Needham, in his several speeches, answered all the objections urged against the College, and contended that it was a success, and the best evidence of its appreciation by the people was the fact that the several classes had been filled from their commencement, and a larger class than either of the present ones would be ready to enter the present year.

We congratulate the Trustees upon the success which has attended their efforts in securing this appropriation from the State; and hope that every dollar will be so wisely and economically expended that the most incredulous will see not only the value of the College, but the wisdom which has prompted the State to pay out its money liberally for its support and development. We shall take an early opportunity to speak at length upon this subject.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

During the first session of the Forty-first Congress just closed, it appears from the record, that twenty-three acts and fifteen resolutions were passed and approved, but a larger number were left unacted on, while some passed one House and failed in the other. Of this last class were the bills for taking from the New England banks their right to issue a portion of the currency, which they are legally entitled to, and giving that right to banks at the south and the west; a bill removing political disabilities from some three hundred or more repentant rebels; a bill establishing a Government monopoly of the Alaska fur seal trade; a bill defining the meaning of the eight hour law; General Fremont's El Paseo railroad scheme, and the resolution of sympathy with Cuba.

The failure of the Cuban resolution was a great disappointment to the many Cuban sympathisers at Washington and in other parts of the country and especially the south, where there are many turbulent and restless spirits anxious to engage in the conflict raging, and to have the prospective support of the government. It was surprising to us that the resolution passed the House by so decided a vote, about four to one. No opportunity was afforded to show the sense of the Senate upon it as it reached there but five minutes before the adjournment and there was no time to act on it.

THE PEACE FESTIVAL.

The programme of the musical festival provides for five days, and the second week will witness the competition between the leading bands of this country. The holiday and musical season will in reality commence on the 15th of June and continue till the 4th of July. Orders have already been issued to reduce the fare to one-half the usual prices from Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, and Mr. James Fisk Jr. has made arrangements to bring people to this city from the West at very low rates. Our hotel keepers are receiving letters from gentlemen residing in all parts of the country. The Executive Committee of the festival have sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen stating that through the liberality of our citizens a sufficient sum of money has been subscribed to guarantee pecuniary success, and the artistic success of the enterprise is no less well assured. They request the city authorities to tender the hospitalities of the city to distinguished National and State officers and gentlemen eminent in literature, art and science. No effort will be spared to give *eclat* to the Grand Festival.

POLICE CORRUPTION.

A Committee of the Legislature have had quite a number of hearings on the question of establishing a Metropolitan Police for Boston. Several witnesses have been examined, whose testimony has hinted very strongly at corrupt practices among the detectives and their superiors in compounding felonies and dividing the profits of robberies with the thieves. Not that they connive at theft, but after one is committed which pays to follow up, it appears it is a common practice for the loser to be induced to accept a part of his property and to agree not to complain of the criminal. In the process the police got a large percentage of the profits. An ex-alderman witness stated the whole thing in a nutshell. He did not think that the Chief or the Detectives were alone to blame for the corruption. The community itself were in a measure responsible for such proceedings, for as long as the practice of compounding felonies was permitted, there must be more or less corruption. Being anxious to recover their stolen property, persons were willing to let the thieves escape, and in doing this an opportunity is given for the detectives to slip in and make the most they can out of it.

PLEASANT TRIBUTE TO CHARLES DICKENS.

A banquet to Charles Dickens occurred at London last Saturday evening. About seven hundred gentlemen sat down, and there were besides many spectators. The hall was gracefully decorated with flags and banners. The proceedings were characterized throughout by good feeling and enthusiasm. After the usual toasts had been drank, Lord Dufferin made a pleasant speech. He regretted that Mr. Dickens had not entered the field of politics. He would have been a power in the House of Commons and a fellow peer of Macauley.

Lord Lytton at length, in glowing terms, proposed the health of Mr. Dickens.

Mr. Dickens arose, and with much emotion responded:—"He felt," he said, "that he was unable to do justice to his feelings. Liverpool, after London, was always foremost in his estimation. She was always ready to respond open handed, spontaneously, and munificently to all appeals for aid to art and literature." Relative to the remarks of Lord Dufferin, Mr. Dickens said, "that after mature deliberation he had decided to stand and fall by literature, and not enter into politics. Thus far he had not regretted his decision."

Anthony Trollope also responded to a sentiment. He eulogized Washington Irving, Mr. Motley and the American people. The latter were always willing to recognise publicly the honor that was due to literary men. He closed by hinting that the appointment of Charles Dickens as Minister to Washington would be beneficial to both countries.

Mr. Dickens ought certainly if appointed minister, to be able to keep the two countries in good humor.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company lately held in New York, James Fisk Jr. obtained an injunction from one of the New York courts against the meeting proceeding to a choice of officers for the ensuing year, and has otherwise sought to embarrass the Company by proceedings in court which are not yet concluded. Application was promptly made to Congress for relief, and in the last hours of the session a bill was passed, authorizing the stockholders at a meeting to be held at Boston, April 30th, to elect officers, and to establish their general office at such place in the United States as they may see fit, thus enabling them to manage their business free from the jurisdiction of the New York courts, by the instigation of those litigiously inclined.

The bill also establishes the place of meeting of the lines of the two companies, the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific, at a place called Ogden. Private accounts state that there remain less than fifty miles to build between the two termini, which can be completed during the present month. The officers of the two companies have decided that they will not have any general excursion over the line this summer, as they wish to use all the rolling stock in putting the road in the best possible condition, and in answering the demands made upon them for freight and transportation.

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN NEVADA.

Telegraphic reports came last Friday and Saturday of a fire breaking out in the Yellow Jacket mine at Gold Hill, in Nevada, which communicated to the Kentuck and Crown Point mines. It was not known certainly how many persons were in them. The fire raged three days among the timber work in the depths of the shafts, and it appears that almost all the men in them, numbering about forty were killed. The firemen found the utmost difficulty in reaching the flames, and the wood work and machinery were greatly damaged if not entirely destroyed.—The bodies recovered presented a most horrible appearance, and the greatest distress, as was natural, prevailed among their families and friends. It was the most terrible disaster that we recollect ever to have happened in the mining operations of this country. The origin was unknown; probably it was owing to some carelessness on the part of the miners.

THE ANNEXATION OF CANADA. A Washington dispatch says: The project of Canadian annexation in the settlement of the Alabama claims, with the joint consent of England and the Colonies, begins to attract attention in government and diplomatic circles, and is by some regarded as likely to become a prominent feature of General Grant's administration. The views expressed on this subject by part of the American press, the favorable response of the English newspapers and the demand for annexation among the colonies, especially Nova Scotia, have encouraged belief in the feasibility of the scheme, if managed with diplomatic tact and a careful regard to English honor. Objections to the possibility of the accomplishment, and doubts as to the policy and safety of such an enlargement of the republic are strongly urged by individuals, but it is confidently asserted by others that public opinion is setting in favor of our acceptance of Canada, should it be tendered by Great Britain, as the surest mode of harmonizing the interests and ending the jealousies between the two countries, and affording the basis of a permanent and cordial peace.

FIRE IN MICHIGAN. A despatch from Houghton, Mich., dated 12th, says, at one o'clock Monday morning a fire broke out in a saloon in Hancock, Mich., which resulted in almost a complete destruction of the village. Every store, business place, saloon, etc., except the Post Office, a tailor shop and a millinery store near Masonic Hall was destroyed, together with about fifty private dwellings. The principal buildings saved were Masonic Hall, St. Patrick's Hall, the Methodist and Catholic churches and schools and a few buildings adjoining, lying west of them, and the warehouse buildings and docks under the bluff, on the Lake shore. The district burned over is about sixty-five acres, comprising six entire blocks and containing one hundred and ten occupied buildings, besides the usual number of barns, etc. The loss will not be far from half a million dollars, and the insurance covers about one hundred thousand dollars. Over two hundred families are left homeless or lost a large portion of their effects.

THE STATE HOUSE REPAIRS. Mr. Stone, the ex-speaker of the House, who had the principal charge of the repairs of the State House, of which so much has been said, has had a thorough hearing on the matter before a committee of the present Legislature, and has published a pamphlet containing the principal points of the evidence. The facts produced before the committee, in the judgment of most impartial persons, are a satisfactory vindication of Mr. Stone's management of the complicated business entrusted to his charge. The report containing the charges against him was a somewhat *ex parte* affair.

NOMINATIONS. At the extra session of the Senate on Monday, a number of important nominations were made, among them J. Lothrop Motley of Massachusetts, to be minister to England; Andrew J. Curtin of Pennsylvania, to be minister to Austria; John Jay of New York, to be minister to Russia; John S. Corliss, minister to Sweden; Joseph R. Jones, minister to Belgium; and E. D. Bassett, minister to Hayti. The last gentleman named is a colored man.

☞ A favorable report has been made to the Legislature, on the petition to charter the Massachusetts Central Railroad.

THE WORCESTER INSTITUTE.

The resolve granting State aid to the amount of $50,000 to the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science having passed the House, came up in the Senate a few days ago, and after considerable debate was rejected on a close vote. The resolve found able advocates. It was argued in its favor that the institution proposed to raise the standard of mechanical and industrial education, to educate the brains of Massachusetts, by which course alone she had attained her manufacturing supremacy and could maintain it only by keeping on in the same course, as it was that alone which gave her influence and wealth, and without it, in the competition of the world, she must recede as a State. The Institute had a munificent foundation, $400,000 it was stated, and this aid alone was necessary to put it on a safe footing.

The arguments which seemed to influence the Senate against it were principally a partial element in its foundation, admitting pupils from Worcester County free of expense, making a charge of sixty dollars to other pupils, and as a consequence the institution would be filled with pupils of the former class. It was argued that the School of Technology in Boston afforded the same or superior advantages, and that in the present condition of the State finances it was not advisable to make so liberal a grant.

The Worcester people feel and with some justice that while the State has granted most liberal and munificent aid to our colleges and to the Institute of Technology, no grant has ever been asked for or been made to promote similar institutions of learning in the central part of the State. This is the only occasion which has seemed to them to justify such a request, and in view of the wants of the people, and the population and property of the country, it would seem to be but an equitable distribution of the liberality of the State. The local preference of pupils however seems to have created a prejudice against it, and perhaps that objection may be removed.

LOSS OF A STEAMER AND SEVENTEEN LIVES. A special dispatch from Little Rock, gives particulars of the loss of the steamer G. A. Thompson, bound from Cincinnati to Little Rock and Fort Smith. She had on board eighteen passengers, five of whom were ladies, including the captain's wife. She struck a snag at Erwin's Landing, forty miles below Little Rock, at 2 A. M., Saturday, and sank immediately in nine feet of water, slacking the lime and setting the boat on fire. An effort was made to throw the lime overboard, but the crew were driven away by the heat of the flames. After considerable difficulty in keeping the men back the ladies were landed on a sand bar. In the meanwhile the yawl used to save the crew was swamped by too many jumping in, which caused the greatest loss of life. Seventeen lives were lost, eight of whom were white; nine colored persons, including a chambermaid and eight deck hands.

THE TREATIES BEFORE THE SENATE.—In the extra session, Monday, the Senate devoted the day to the consideration of treaties, and advised the ratification of those negotiated with Baden, Wurtemberg, Hesse and Belgium, and defining the right of naturalized citizens. Those four treaties are substantially on the basis of the original naturalization treaty made with North Germany by Mr. Bancroft. Consent was also given to ratification of a Consular Convention with the that Government for the mutual protection of trade marks.

The Senate next took up the Cushing Inter-oceanic Canal treaty with the United States of Colombia, which Mr. Sumner explained at length. The senators were evidently impressed by the importance of the question, and as some of them desired to examine it more carefully, the further consideration of the treaty was postponed.

THE SUGAR CROP IN LOUISIANA.—The Louisiana sugar crop promises well. The cold and wet weather have done less damage than was apprehended some time ago. The area planted is much larger than usual, and if the season is favorable the crop will be a large one. The difficulties in Cuba have prompted the Louisiana planters to make the most of their opportunities this year, and the amount of land planted with cane has only been limited by the difficulty of obtaining the necessary labor.

OUR POPULATION.—Mr. Delmar, lately director of the Bureau of Statistics, originated a plan for taking the census through the revenue officers. The summary of the results in 1868, gave the white population of the States, 33,291,081; colored, 4,639,862; total, 37,930,903. The total, with the population of the District of Columbia and the Territories, is 38,433,985. The reported population of California includes Indians and Chinese. Maine includes 500 Indians; Michigan includes about 4,000 Indians; Minnesota includes 8,000 Indians; Oregon includes 7,270 Indians, and 2,436 Chinese.

FIRE AT PORTLAND. The building of the Portland Packing Company—Davis, Baxter & Co.—on Franklin street, near Commercial, occupied as offices and storehouses, took fire Monday evening, and though promptly extinguished suffered heavily by fire and water. The building was owned by Rumery and Burnham. The loss will be probably $40,000; insured for $30,000 in leading companies.

A NEW MARKET HOUSE. Mr. William Evans, the owner of the old Washington Hotel estate on Washington street, at the corner of Lenox street, proposes to improve the same at an early day by the erection of a first class market house, three hundred feet in depth and sixty feet in width, with a yard at the side for the accommodation of market wagons. The building will be one story in height and furnished with every modern convenience. This will meet a long existing want.

VELOCIPEDE RACE.—At the Skating Rink, now used for a velocipede rink, last Monday night, Walter Brown, the celebrated oarsman, undertook to ride on a velocipede fifty miles in six consecutive hours. He accomplished it with eighteen minutes to spare, his actual running time being four hours and seventeen minutes, the remainder being rest. The average time was about twelve miles an hour, and the shortest time was the last mile, made in four minutes and sixteen seconds.

NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY. The first story and basement of the Masonic Temple have been leased to Kimball Brothers & Co., for a Carriage Repository. The rent per year is $10,000. When the place is fitted up, we have no doubt Boston will boast the finest Carriage Repository in the United States.

MEMORIAL.—Mrs. Eliza Sutton, of Peabody, has expended $33,000 in furnishing an apartment in the Peabody Institute of that place, and filling it with books for a free library, to form a perpetual remembrance of her beloved lost child, Eben Dale Sutton.—It is a beautiful and becoming way of gratifying the sentiment of sorrow for the dead. and will long keep his memory green in the world.

CHARLESTOWN.—The Senate last week, without much debate, rejected the bill which was introduced to annex Charlestown to Boston. A reconsideration was moved. The reconsideration came up Tuesday and was lost, so the question is postponed to another year.

☞ The State Constable has informed the Legislature that $90,000 will be required to support the constabulary the current year.

CONGRESS.

The President sent a message to Congress recommending action to be taken before adjournment, on the reconstruction of Virginia and Mississippi, and that a law be passed for holding the elections in those States at an early day for the adoption of the constitutions framed by the conventions. He also recommends that some articles of the constitutions should be voted on separately, and that an election of State officers should be authorized at the same time. A bill was reported in the House to carry out the recommendations of the message, and at once adopted by 124 to 24. It passed the Senate by 49 to 9. The elections in those States are to take place early in the summer.

A conference committee of the two Houses on the Indian appropriation bill agreed to a report which was accepted and passed. By it the Senate receded from its amendments making appropriations under the new treaties, and agreed to the House substitute placing two millions of dollars at the disposal of the President, with an additional proviso empowering the President to appoint a commission of ten persons eminent for their intelligence and philanthropy, to exercise joint control with the Secretary of the Interior over the disbursements for the Indians. The bill reorganizing the Judiciary was concurred in by both houses, with slight amendments in phraseology.

Mr. Banks's resolution on Cuban affairs was adopted by the House on suspension of the rules, but failed to pass the Senate.

The joint resolution for adjournment on the 10th having been adopted, business was crowded along last Friday and Saturday, and in the closing hours of the session a large number of bills were passed, but no measure of great importance other than those we have given above. The Senate confirmed a great many nominations to office, and still a number remained unacted on at the adjournment. The President convened the Senate in extra session for executive business on the 12th. At twelve o'clock on Saturday the first session of the forty-first Congress adjourned sine die.

FRUIT TREES IN DANGER.—The New Haven *Palladium* says the fruit trees in that vicinity are threatened with the ravages of an enemy which, during the past few days has been discovered — in the form of eggs — in great abundance. Each cluster of these eggs has been very carefully deposited on the branches and covered with a leaf, which is tightly stuck to the limb and forms protection against rain or snow. What their project may prove to be is not known, but it is believed by persons who have found these egg deposits that, unless they be removed, the foliage, and therefore the fruit of the trees, will be greatly damaged if not wholly destroyed. Each layer of these eggs is described as being composed of hundreds.—Persons owning choice fruit trees should give them a careful examination.

MRS. PRESIDENT GRANT'S RECEPTION.—Mrs. Grant's second reception took place Tuesday afternoon, and was fashionably attended. A large number of ladies, together with several distinguished gentlemen, both in official and private life, were present, and altogether the affair was an excellently pleasant one. Mrs. Grant received her visitors in the Blue Room, and was supported by Mrs. Senator Sherman, Mrs. Secretary Fish and Mrs. Attorney General Hoar. She was dressed in rich blue silk, dotted with white roses, elaborately trimmed with white lace, and so scolloped at the bottom as to display a tasteful underskirt trimmed with lace. Her hair was neatly arranged without flowers or ornaments. After the Cabinet meeting President Grant came down stairs and chatted with the guests.

PRINCELY BEQUESTS. The will of the late Samuel Miller of Albemarle, Va., has been made public. By it the sum of $830,000 is appropriated to establish in Albemarle county an institution to be called the "Albemarle Manual Labor School," for the orphans and white children exclusively of that county. This bequest absorbs the great bulk of Mr. Miller's fortune. Sarah Hodges (colored) receives a house in Columbus, Ohio, and the interest on $12,000; Willie Ann Kelsoe (colored) a house in the city of Lynchburg and the interest on $4000. Handsome bequests are made to ten or twelve relatives. The sum of $400,000 is given to the University of Virginia, to endow a chair of Agriculture.

THE ALABAMA TREATY. On Tuesday in the Senate, Mr. Sumner made his great speech on the Alabama claims treaty, and as soon as he had finished a motion was made that the injunction of secresy be removed in order that the speech might be published. The debate on the question lasted for upwards of two hours, but the treaty was finally rejected, not a single member voting in the affirmative.

A SURPRISE PARTY.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

A few evenings since a goodly number of the citizens of East Dedham, bearing sundry suspicious looking packages, assembled in front of the residence of Mr. D. Alger. Soon a "hog team" drove up, into which they were snugly packed and rapidly whirled down Milton Street. After an hour's drive, having been reinforced by several small detachments on the way, they halted at the door of Nathan Crane, Esq., in Canton.—As his worthy spouse answered the gentle tap, for a moment surprise was visible in every feature. But immediately regaining her self possession, all were cordially greeted and joyously welcomed. Their cosy and tastefully furnished apartments were filled to their utmost capacity, the kitchen taken possession of by some of the matronly dames, the busy hum of the kettle mingled with the cheery voices of the guests, and all went merry as a marriage bell. After an hour or two the crowd was laid and all partook of a sumptuous repast, prepared in the most approved style of the culinary art, to which ample justice was done. Then singing Old Hundred, returning thanks to the "Author and Giver of every good and perfect gift," for His mercies and blessings, wishing the host and hostess many returns of their wedding anniversary, the company dispersed and all arrived in safety at their homes at "low twelve," well satisfied with the evening's enjoyment.

M.

Dedham, Mass.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK AND NATIONAL REGISTER FOR 1869. Hartford: O. D. Case & Co.

This book contains a vast variety of general and statistical information on all the States of the Union. It is as the title page sets forth, a general view of the United States, including every department of the National and State Governments, embracing educational, religious and industrial statistics, facts relating to public institutions and societies, important events, &c., &c. It is the most comprehensive work of the kind ever issued, and is the initial volume of an annual series. The labor of compiling it must have been immense, and the work has been faithfully performed. It is a handsome octavo volume, and valuable to all persons for reference.

☞ THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW for January is received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton Street, New York. It contains at least five exceedingly interesting and able articles, and all are valuable and instructive. The four British Quarterlies and Blackwood's Monthly are $15.00 a year.

☞ THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY is completed and published by George P. Rowell & Co., New York. It is a valuable, complete and comprehensive record of the statistics of newspapers at the present time, and must be of great advantage to all business men in deliberating where to advertise. The newspapers are classified, arranged alphabetically, and fully described. It is printed on fine paper, and presents a very beautiful typographical appearance.

☞ THE WONDERS OF OPTICS is a very interesting and popular work, published by Charles Scribner & Co., New York. It is translated from the French of the learned F. Marion, and is copiously illustrated.

☞ THUNDER AND LIGHTNING is another treatise handled in a scientific and popular style, from the same house. It is translated from the French of W. De Fonvielle.

☞ Fields, Osgood & Co. have issued a handsomely printed pamphlet by Mr. Parton, giving the history of the negotiations for the purchase of St. Thomas of Denmark, which he handles in a very able manner. He is strongly of the opinion that we are in honor bound to take and pay for it.

READ AND RUN.

— A swallow of bed bug poison, taken by mistake, came very near carrying off Commodore Vanderbilt.

— Patti is all the rage at St. Petersburg, and now the Sultan wants her to come to Constantinople.

— The merchants of New York are tired to death with "put up" robberies, and are about organising an independent police of their own.

— At the late ball of the N. Y. Seventh Regiment, a dashing belle wore on her person thirty thousand dollars worth of jewelry, which would buy a large farm, with extra buildings and any quantity of fine stock in the country.

— Juarez, President of Mexico, is sixty-four years old.

— The latest talk is that we may be induced to take Canada in satisfaction of our Alabama claim.

— A photographer in New York advertises that he will take pictures of persons mounted on velocipedes.

— Not only are murders and suicides all the rage but they must be of the most shocking character in their circumstances.

— As people move in New York about these days, the sales of bed bug poison are said to be very great.

— Queen Victoria is going to put forth a couple more books on the Scottish Highlands.

— California promises to pay a dollar a tree to everybody who will plant one by the roadside.

— Temperance is as essential to the mind as native power.

— The fires in the Nevada Gold Mines have carried woe to every heart in their vicinity

— Some want to call velocipedes the commercial travellers.

— The Peace Jubilee will make a busy time of it for Boston all through the early summer.

— Penn proved that he was "mightier than the sword," in his dealings with the Indians.

— The police of Paris have been dispersing public meetings.

— Charleston and other Southern ports are shipping large quantities of shrimps to New York.

— Austria has made up her mind to cut down the army, which is better than having it cut up.

— The expenditures of the British Government are expected to be four million pounds less than last year, but the saving will all be swallowed up by the Abyssinian war.

— Pauperism and vagrancy in England are fast assuming frightful proportions.

— The Root of the matter is what farmers want to get at, and they will find it in the crop that goes by that name.

— Europe is waiting for Spring as well as we.

— Seventy-six per cent, or a little more than three-fourths of last year's mortality in New York, occurred in boarding at tenement houses, where the crowding is fatal.

— The Hudson's Bay Company surrender a territory larger than all Europe.

— Miss DIX goes to California on her errand of mercy to the insane.

— A twenty-second earthquake has been put down against the account of Canada.

— Builder's materials took a sudden jump up, a few days ago. Nobody would like to stand under when they come down.

— All the little shavers about town that are not spinning tops, flying kites, and snapping marbles are engaged with the bow and arrow.

— The Newport and New York Railroad are to be turned over to James Fisk, Jr.

— The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company has purchased two and a half million feet of land on the South Boston Flats. It is called a great thing.

— Disturbances are chronicled in the streets of Madrid and Havana at the same time.

— The State Police broke up a heavy cockfight at Lynnfield, on Fast Day.

— Minister Hale is under a very black cloud.

— Mr. Maynard "keeps Dark"—ness at his stables at Riverside.

— New York is deeply interested in the proposals to stock her rivers and lakes with various kinds of fish.

— We believe the fashions for Spring have all been decided on at last.

— St. Louis belle has been running away and getting married with a coachman. How naughty!

— The St. George Restaurant, in the elegant Masonic Temple, has been rented for a carriage repository, for a term of years, at ten thousand dollars a year.

— Ex-President Hill, of Harvard College, will make a trip to the Rocky Mountains.

— The interest in horse-flesh visibly revives about the trotting parks as the spring developes.

— South American cities are to have the luxury of the White Fawn spectacle.

— The Allies have sent a commissioner to Paraguay, to propose terms of peace.

— A newspaper and an omnibus are generally believed never to be full.

— Full dress at balls is going out of favor in New York.

— Philadelphia wants terribly to know who carried that poison to the murderer Twichell.

— East Boston has just launched a sixteen hundred ton ship, named the Great Mineral, in honor of Farragut.

— Lucy Larcom says with truth:

"Not the windfall makes us rich,
But the slowly ripened fruit."

— The dressing case of the late dissipated Marquis of Hastings cost seven hundred and fifty guineas.

— The complete letter writer is not the man who never answers all his letters.

— Judge Morton, of the Superior Court, has been appointed to the vacancy on the Supreme Bench occasioned by the resignation of Judge Hoar.

— The Cuban insurgents are "marching on."

— Sir Edward Cunard, who died recently in New York, was fifty-three years of age.

— The French Government would thank Prussia to tell what all this moving about of troops means.

— The backward spring is credited with a large share of the backwardness of trade.

— The Indiana prairies are said to have tempted the wild geese to stop and take their corn rations on their way North.

— The habit of checking up a horse with the rein is unnatural and cruel. The animal can neither travel or pull without his head.

— A Miss Foote having consented to marry a Mr. Webb, a wag suggested that she was now really web-footed.

— Hair for the female head is piled up in some of the hair dressers' windows at a frightful rate of cumulation.

— Queen Isabella really thinks the prospect looks more pleasing to her in Spain. Hope will make her almost as happy for a time as she ever was in realization.

— The Spanish troops are said to be the scum of the cities at home,—just good enough to kill native Cubans.

— Woodcock and quail, as well as deer, will come plenty again, if the Legislature gives them its three years' protection.

— The orange traffic is brisk and healthy hereabouts. Every one you meet seems to say "Go in, oranges!"

— France is all ready to fight, but how shall she begin it? The plunge is dreaded as much as if it were to be made into cold, instead of hot water.

— Roebuck retires. He is all done. He has suffered a final collapse.

— Dr. Hayes will go to the North Pole if he can get a chance.

— Money continues tight for borrowers, and extraordinary coaxing is necessary to bring it.

— The capital stock for building the bridge over East River in New York is being subscribed.

— The House of Representatives at last passed a resolution of sympathy for the Cuban belligerents.

— Jefferson Davis will return to this country in May.

— The Foreign imports into New York last week reached the sum of nearly eight millions.

— Large "discrepancies" have been revealed in the printing bureau of the Treasury Department at Washington.

— It is not known who furnished the murderer Twichell, of Philadelphia, with the bottle of poison which took him timely off.

— The rope at a hanging on Prince Edwards Island broke twice, and finally the man was hauled up from the ground by the neck.

— The Turks have resolved on having a translation of Queen Victoria's book on her summer to strings.

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— Workmen are clearing away the old buildings on the site of the new Post Office in this city.

— At a joint meeting of the classes of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, held on Tuesday evening, "Green and White" were adopted as the "College colors."

— On complaint of a clergyman at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands one of the natives has been fined $25 and costs for cruelty to his horse.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

THURSDAY, April 14.

GOLD BONDS—SOLD "FLAT," NO INTEREST.

6s	of 1881, 6 ₰ cent.	int. payable	Jan. and July,		116
5-20s	1862,	do	do	do	May and Nov.	120
5-20s	1864,	do	do	do	do	115
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Latest Foreign News.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, April 8.—Advices from Madrid give a report that Marshal Serrano, President of the Council of Ministers, and Admiral Topete, Minister of Marine, are about to resign, and that a Directory is being formed to take control of the Government.

MADRID, April 8.—The discussion upon the Constitution, which commenced in the Cortes on Monday, has become warm. Senor Castellas, the eminent Republican, made a speech yesterday strongly in opposition to that instrument.

The Spanish Government have determined to disallow the introduction of any amendments which have the effect of altering the spirit of the Constitution.

PARIS, April 8.—Three public meetings, which were held to-day, were dispersed by the police, and many arrests made.

VIENNA, April 8.—The Austrian Government has resolved to reduce the army, and to prevent the call for recruits, on the ground of economy.

LONDON, April 9.—In the House of Lords the bill introduced by Earl Russell, authorising the creation of a life peerage, was read for the first time.

Earl Granville announced that the Hudson Bay Company had agreed to cede its territorial rights in British North America to the Crown, on the terms proposed.

In the House of Commons Mr. Harcourt inquired what action the Ministry intended to take concerning the report of the Neutrality Commission; Mr. Bruce, the Home Secretary, replied that the Government were preparing, and would soon introduce a bill based on the recommendation of the Commission.

The Madrid Government is about to send a Naval Commission to New York to purchase monitors for service in Cuban waters.

The proposition to establish a trimvirate has been abandoned. It met with many practical objections, the most formidable of which was that any immediate change in the form of the administration would tend to delay the settlement of the financial difficulties of the country.

MADRID, April 11.—Much political excitement exists in this city, and apprehensions are entertained that the exasperation of party feeling will result in an outbreak of violence. The police and military are taking every precaution to prevent disorder.

The appointment of Gen. Callerdo de Roda to the Captain Generalship of Cuba has not been finally determined upon by the Provisional Government; but should Gen. de Roda be retained in his command in this country, Don Isquero will probably succeed Gen. Dulce. Additional supplies of artillery and cavalry are demanded for the suppression of the rebellion in Cuba.

LONDON, April 11.—The Pope's jubilee was celebrated at Rome with great splendor. The Pope held mass at St. Peter's, and the Te Deum was sung in the presence of the cardinals, foreign ambassadors, notabilities from all parts of Europe and an immense congregation. At night the city was illuminated.

PARI

New Advertisements.

Pure Blood Ayrshire Stock.

FOR SALE, a thoroughbred AYRSHIRE COW, three years old July. Price $150.00. Also, a pure blood-ed AYRSHIRE HEIFER, 9 months old. Price $75.00. Inventory assurances of pedigree given.
D. D. SLADE, M. D.,
apl7-2t Chestnut Hill, Newton Centre, Mass.

For Sale,

By the subscriber, a thoroughbred JERSEY BULL, 3 three years old, perfectly gentle and good stock dog. Full pedigree given if wanted. Also, a HEIFER, 15 the blooded, 4 years old and with calf.
ISAAC R. HOVEY,
apl7-1t* Atkinson, N. H.

For Sale,

A SECOND HAND **LAWN CUTTER,** in good order—English pattern—will be sold cheap, if applied for at once.
D. D. SLADE,
apl7-2t Chestnut Hill, Newton Centre.

PHYSICIANS! Give your Patients Sweet Quinine apl7-1t

Eggs for Hatching,

FROM imported and selected Golden Spangled HAMBURGS, BRAHMAS and WHITE LEGHORNS, carefully packed and delivered to express on receipt of money. Also, EARLY GOODRICH, HARRISON'S and GLEASON POTATOES *for sale cheap.*
C. C. WHEATON,
apl7-2t Orange, Mass.

For Sale.

3 PURE JERSEY BULLS, yearlings, now ready for service, very handsome, and (unlike many of their race) so gentle that a child can lead them. Prices are low enough to suit purchasers. Also, EARLY GOODRICH, HARRISON'S and GLEASON POTATOES, by the bushel or barrel.
D. H. HALL, Bridgewater, or 35 Milk apl7-1t* street, Boston, Mass.

Ayrshire Bull Wanted.

A HERD BOOK AYRSHIRE BULL, two or three years old. Address the subscriber at North Attleboro', Mass., giving name of animal, price, etc.
apl7-3t J. D. RICHARDS.

Ayrshire Cows for Sale.

TWO grade Ayrshire Cows and Calves, six and eight years old, bred from superior milkers.
H. G. O. HAWKES,
apl7-3t Saugus Centre, Mass.

Brahma Eggs.

BRAHMA EGGS from selected stock. $1 50 per dozen. Address
apl7-4t Milton.

Grape Vines,

STRAWBERRIES AND GIANT ASPARAGUS PLANTS. 10,000 transplanted Concord Grape Vines, two, and three years old, very strong and well rooted plants, grown on a dry soil. Also an assortment of other fruit trees.
apl7-3t J. W. MANNING, Reading, Mass.

Milk Farm for Sale.

In Derry, N. H., 100 acres good land, 40 cleared, 60 pasture and wood, with buildings. Large old style House, new Barn 40 by 60, with cellar. Price, $2500—one fourth cash. Inquire of
apl7-2t H. G. O. HAWKES, Saugus Centre, Mass.

Executor's Notice.

By virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate Court, will be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY, the third day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following lots of land in Wakefield, on the north side of Lowell Street, being a part of the estate of the late Isaachar Stowell, late of Wakefield, deceased, viz.: a lot bounded westerly by Lowell street, easterly and northerly by land of Benj. Stowell, on the wall now stands, northerly by land formerly of Lowell Street.

Also one House Lot containing about one-fourth of an acre, on the westerly side of said lot on Lowell Street.

HIRAM SWEETSER, Executor,
apl7-3t* Wakefield, April 13, 1869.

Executor's Sale.

By virtue of a license from the Hon. Judge of the Probate Court, for the County of Middlesex, will be sold at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of April next, at one o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the Homestead of Abel Baldwin, late of Woburn, deceased, consisting of a two story House and Barn, and eight acres of land bounded as follows—on the west by land of Nathan Wyman and land by Henry Brooks and R. W. Fuller, on the south by the highway.

The Mill Lot so called, containing five acres, bounded on the south by the old Mill Brook, on the west by Edward Whitcomb, on the north by a road, on the east by land of H. Maynard.

The Newell Lot so called, containing two acres more or less, bounded on the west by land of E. Gates, on the south by land of Peter Fletcher, on the north and east by land of Silas Hale.

NATHAN S. TURNER, Executor.
Store, Mass., April 6, 1869. apl7-3t*

Administratrix Sale.

Pursuant to a license of the Probate Court, for the County of Middlesex, will be sold at Public Auction in Reading, at the late residence of Benjamin M. Hartshorn, Esq., late of said Reading, deceased, on WEDNESDAY, May 5th, at two o'clock P. M., so much of the real estate of the said deceased, as will raise a sum sufficient for the payment of his debts and charges of administration, said real estate consists of first, the House, and about 2 acres of land lying westerly of High street and bounded by said street, and land improved by J. L. Hunt, Esq., and, the Barn and about 1¼ acres bounded by Lowell street, High street, and a road leading from Lowell street to High street. Third, about 81 acres lying north easterly of High street, bounded by High street, a road leading from High to Lowell street, and land formerly of Emery Bancroft and of Joseph Bancroft. Fifth, about 3 acres bounded by Lowell and Willow streets, and land of H. E. Cox, and land formerly of N. B. Skilton. Sixth, about 2¼ acres of woodland lying westerly from the above, and bounded by land of J. H. Bancroft, formerly of Emery Bancroft, and land of H. E. Cox, of J. L. Hunt, and of J. W. Manning. Seventh, about 3¼ acres of meadow, known as Birch Meadow, bounded by land of J. H. Bancroft, formerly of Emery Bancroft, and land of Thomas Sweetser, and of J. L. Hunt and of Nathan Carter. Also, the interest of said deceased in the estate situated on said High street, occupied by Sarah E. Hartshorn as tenant in dower. The real estate above described is all situated in said Reading. Also a lot situated in Wilmington, containing about two acres, known as the Hartshorn Mill lot, bounded by the Boston and Maine Railroad, land of the heirs of E. Bancroft, land formerly of Levi Parker, and of Henry A. Emerson and land now or late of Jos. Dane. The sale will commence with the Homestead.
HARRIET G. HARTSHORN, Adm'x.
apl7-3t Reading, April 13, 1869.

Guardian's Sale.

By virtue of a license of the Probate Court, for the County of Middlesex, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, May 5th, 1869, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all the right, title, and interest, which Benjamin M. Hartshorn, late of Reading, deceased, had at the time of his decease in the following parcels of land situated in said Reading; 1st. About 8¼ acres of land, bounded southerly by Lowell street, northwesterly by land of Joseph Burrill, and east by land of Joseph Sprokesfield. 2d. About 6 acres, bounded northerly by Lowell and Willow streets, east-erly and southerly by land of H. E. Cox, and westerly by land formerly of N. B. Skilton. 3d. About 2¼ acres of woodland, bounded westerly by the Boston and Maine Railroad, easterly by land of J. L. Hunt, northerly by land of H. E. Cox, and southerly by land of J. W. Manning. 4th. About 3¼ acres of birch meadow, bounded easterly by land of Thomas Sweetser, southerly by land now or late of F. J. Bancroft, westerly by land of J. H. Bancroft, and northerly by land of J. L. Hunt and of Nathan Carter. 5th. Also, about half an acre of land bounded westerly by High street, northerly by a road leading from High to Lowell street, easterly by land late of Joseph Bancroft, and southerly by land late of Emery Bancroft.

SOLON BANCROFT, Guardian.
Reading, April 13, 1869. apl7-3t

New Advertisements.

Do You Wish To SELL YOUR FARM?

THE DEMAND FOR FARMS IS UNPRECEDENTLY LARGE.

When placed in our hands for sale, and our terms complied with, we advertise the estate constantly for four months, if not sold before. From the many letters which we are continually receiving,

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING:

CHARLTON, Worcester Co., March 16, 1869.
GEO. H. CHAPIN—*Dear Sir*: I have closed the bargain with Mr. Norton, the gentleman whom your agent brought to look at my farm. I have sold the farm to him for $4000. This is the sixth farm that you have sold here within the past sixty days, and neither of them have been in your hands for three months. We are surprised and highly gratified at so soon disposing of our farms. Yours very truly, DAMON NICHOLS.

R. A. SHAW, Esq., of the firm of Shaw & Hosmer, the well known cattle dealers of Brighton, whose farm at Concord we have recently sold, writes as follows:

CONCORD, March 12, 1869.
GEO. H. CHAPIN, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I want to express my perfect satisfaction at the promptness and the manner in which you have disposed of my farm. From careful observation and inquiry before you sold my farm, I was satisfied that you disposed of more farms than all the other Real Estate agents in Boston combined.—Wishing you continued success, I am
Yours truly, R. A. SHAW.

Since the establishment of our home years ago, we have sold an almost incredible number of country estates, and have never known a single instance when either party were dissatisfied with us. If you have *any thought of selling*, please send for our new circular, terms, &c.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. CHAPIN,
NEW ENGLAND
Farm Agency,
20 & 21 Scollay's Building, Boston.
apl7 eoptf

Great Sale of Fruit Trees.

At the Nurseries of the late firm of Marshall P. Wilder & Baker, Dorchester.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., all the stock in said nurseries, consisting of 25,000 Pear and Apple Trees, comprising all the best varieties, such as Clapp's Favorite, Beurre d'Anjou, Bartlett, Buffum, Flemish Beauty, Doyenne, Boussock, Seckel Pears, etc. Also several thousand ornamental trees and shrubs, evergreens, grape vines, etc., also the entire stock of the late firm, comprising one horse, two wagons, one cart and harness, and all the Agricultural Implements and Tools, etc.

MARSHALL P. WILDER.
ROBERT MANNING, (Assignee of Chas. B. Baker.)
April 10 1869. SAM'L HATCH & Co., Auct'rs.
ap-17-1t

Agricultural Tools.

2000 DOZEN Socket and Shank Hoes, from the best manufacturers. Garden Rakes and Rollers, Shovels, Spades, Seed Sowers, Churns, Grass Shears and Grass Hooks, Grindstone and Grindstone Fixtures, Plough Castings, and repairs for all kinds of Ploughs in use. Together with a full assortment of Farming Implements and Machines. For sale at the lowest prices at

FRANCIS BRASSETT & OSGOOD'S
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 49 North Market Street, and 46 Merchants Row, Boston.
apl7-4t

Framingham Savings Bank.

THE next Quarter will commence on SATURDAY, May 1st.

Deposits made on or before that day will draw interest from that date at the rate of six per cent per annum free of tax.

Savings Bank open for business on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, from 9 A. M., to 12 M.; and from 1½ to 3 P. M.; and on Saturday from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Savings Bank will be kept at the Banking House and at any other hours than those above named.

The Treasurer will not receive or pay out money at any other place than at his office.

DIVIDEND DAYS.
First Saturday in May and November.
QUARTER DAYS.
First Saturday in May, August, November and February.
Savings Bank WILL NOT BE OPEN ON WEDNESDAYS, or the afternoon of SATURDAYS, or on Fridays, except the first Friday in each May and November.
C. S. ADAMS, Treasurer.
Framingham, Apr. 14, 1869. apl7-2t

Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscribers have been duly appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors of the estate of JOHN CAPEN, late of Boston, deceased, and all they will be in session at the store of James Keith, in East Stoughton, on the 28th day of April, May and June, 1869, from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M. on each of said days, for the purpose of receiving and examining said claims.

JEFFORIES PRATT, } Commissioners.
WM. H. TUCKER, }
East Stoughton, April 10, 1869. apl7-3t

BOSTON

COPPER WEATHER VANES,
J. HARRIS & SON, No 76 Kingston street, corner of Beach, and opposite United States Hotel, and Boston and Albany Railroad Depot, Boston, Mass., Manufacturers of WEATHER VANES, also made entirely of Copper, in the United States. No zinc heads, but Copper head and body.

We received the only Premium at the great New England and New Hampshire State Fairs in 1868.

Corporations, Contractors, Architects, Builders, Dealers and private parties are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of

New and Perfect Designs,

in this country of Weather Vanes for Churches, Hose and Engine Houses, Public Halls, Court Houses, Flag Staffs, Stables and Public and Private Buildings of every description.

Decorating of every kind made to order. Liberal discount to the trade. Send for Price List.

Also, LIGHTNING RODS at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

Reliable Agents with team wanted to canvas for the above

Handsome **Gilt Mortars** for Druggists' Signs.
apl7-26t

First Prize Stock for Sale.

SHORT HORN COWS and CALVES; Also, Middle White and Yorkshire SWINE and Leicester SHEEP; Chester County SWINE; White Faced BLACK SPANISH; White and Grey DORKINGS; White and Buff COCHIN-CHINA FOWLS. 12 varieties GAMES: 6 varieties BANTAMS; SHANGHAIS and BRAHMAS, (pen comb); Silver, Golden and Black POLAND FOWLS; Bronze and White TURKEYS, African and Bremen GEESE; Rouen, Aylesbury, Black, Cayuga, Musk, Black, White Poland and Wood DUCKS; Guinea and PEA FOWLS. Belgian HARES. SCOTCH COLLEY or SHEPHERD PUPS, all ages, from our imported stock which has taken first prizes at all the Fairs in Vermont this season, New York State and many other State and County Fairs. Also, ENGLISH COACH DOGS, all ages, from imported stock.

EGGS from above varieties, for sale.

Descriptive Catalogue, for 25 cents for illustrated descriptive Catalogue.

S. & W. S. ALLEN,
Box 135. **Fisherville, Vt.**
N. B. We desire to say here that no better of the named varieties were ever offered the public before.
apl7-2t

Fruit Trees. Get the Best.

What sorts to plant. **Small Fruits.**
Where to obtain them.
How to plant and when.
Price and number required. **Evergreens.**
How to have them sent.
How to send money without risk. **Seeds.**
What kinds can be sent by mail.

Our New Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue contains full directions and will be mailed free to al who write for it.

J. W. ADAMS,
apl7-1t **Springfield, Mass.**

"Veni, Vidi, Vici."

The forthcoming number of the Illustrated Western World, printed in oil colors, will be the most beautiful paper ever issued from the press since the art of printing was discovered. Remember, it is the only paper in the world whose illustrations are printed in from one to seven distinct colors at a single impression. Aside from the beautiful illustrations which accompany it weekly in every number is repiete with glowing Romances Love and Histrionic Tales. It is a fit companion of every fireside—the magazine of every branch of literature—the champion of all noble industries—the support of the farmer, merchant, artisan, and the education of the masses. Send for specimen copies. Sold by all news dealers. Subscription, $3.00 per annum. Address

THE WESTERN WORLD CO.,
Cor. Park Place and College Place,
apl7-2t P. O. Box 4,929, New York.

New Orleans and Providence COTTON SEED OIL MEAL,

BEST QUALITY. For sale in any quantity, at lowest prices.
SOPER, AMES & CO.,
apl7-4t **2 India St., Boston.**

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, SCROFULA. A lady who had suffered for years from Deafness, Catarrh and Scrofula, was cured by a simple remedy. Her sympathy and gratitude prompts her to send the receipts free of charge to any one similarly afflicted. Address Mrs. M. C. LEGGETT, Hoboken, N J.
apl7-4t

20TH THOUSAND.—Hunter's Guide and Trappers' Companion. How to hunt, fish, and trap ALL animals. How to tan and cure hides, etc. New secrets, etc. Worth $10 to any boy or farmer. Neatly printed and bound—only 25 cts, post paid; 6 for $1. Send to HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H.
apl7-2t

STAR-SPANGLED BANNER. Still Waves. You WANT IT. Splendid $2 engraving and paper a whole year only 75 cts, 8 pp., 40 long columns. (Ledger size.) It's worth reading. Subscribe NOW. Specimen, etc., post paid for 6cts. Address
"STAR SPANGLED BANNER,"
apl7-3t Hinsdale, N. H.

"ALUMINIUM BRILLIANTE."—$10 WATCHES, new metal, splendid timers. Elegantly engraved cases, equal to Gold. Full Plate, Style, and appearance of "Waltham." C. O. D., and can be returned if not satisfactory. Send for trade list of *cheap* and costly watches, jewelry, etc., etc. Address,
apl7-3t N. E. WATCH CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

THE "BEST" SEWING MACHINE. Will do ALL that any machine can do. Price only $18.—Beware of all $25, $30 and $10 machines.) It is the cheapest and best. Agents wanted. Samples very low to Agents. Wanted, one smart Agent to control each County. Speak quick. Address,
apl7-3t ASHUELOT S. M. CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

"FUN, FUN."—Rubber Balloons.—Wonderful, Instructive, Amusing. Full directions and two sample balloons ready for use, sent for only 25 cts., post paid. Address, HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H.
apl7-2t

NEBRASKA. Its Soil, Climate and People. A Pamphlet for 25 cents. Address CROFOOT & BAIN, Lincoln, Neb. apl7-4t*

New Advertisements.

No Better Investment

Can be made at this time than by purchasing one of the celebrated

LAMB FAMILY KNITTING MACHINES,

AND DURING THE SUMMER TO MAKE UP the knit goods for family use in preparation for Winter. And especially is this the time to manufacture for the market, as previous to August dealers in Knit Fabrics make up their stock for the Fall trade.

No other Family Knitting Machine can produce salable articles to advantage.

TESTIMONIALS.

MEDFIELD, Mass., March 15, 1869.
Having purchased and used one of the Lamb Knitting Machines, I desire to express to you my perfect satisfaction with the result. I had previously made examination of the various machines in use, and feel warranted in giving yours the preference. I find by experience that it will do all that is claimed for it, and in a superior manner.

I have used it in making a class of goods for the market and in some articles have been very successful, such as Ladies' Hoods, Scarfs, Shawls, Afghans, &c. In knitting socks it possesses decided advantages over any other machine, making the heel and toe entirely as by hand. It is without expection the best machine for family use. Hoping it will meet with the success it deserves, I am very truly yours,
S. D. WALTON.

Agent Lamb Knitting Machine, DEAR SIR:—The machine purchased of you last fall, gives very good satisfaction. My wife had never seen one, before, but had no trouble in learning to knit the various kinds of work that are laid down in your book. She thinks it much better than is represented in your circular; can knit four pairs of drawers per day, twelve pairs of stockings in a day, besides housework for the family.

It is not often that I can buy an article that is better than is recommended, this is much better. The machine attracts considerable attention in this vicinity, and no doubt you will have a call for more. I shall say all I can in your favor. Yours truly, MARVILLE DURGIN.
Mexico, Me., March 15, 1866.

N. CLARK, Agent,—Dear sir: In answer to your inquiry I will say I like the machine very much indeed. I can knit Mittens, Gloves, Stockings, Scarfs, &c. I would not be without it for anything. My health is poor and it is real amusement for me.
ELIZABETH R. CHURCH.
North Abington, Mass., March 16, 1869.

Royalton, Vt., March 15, 1869.
MR. CLARK,—Dear Sir: In reply to yours, I will say we like the Knitting Machine very much, and have succeeded in knitting every article we have undertaken. Have knit a goodly number of Socks, Mittens, and Scarfs for others and they have given good satisfaction. Since I bought of you there has been another machine about here; but they cannot sell them about here, don't like the work done on them. I think the machine we have is the very best made; we are well pleased with it. You are at liberty to make this public if you wish. SETH MOSLEY.

Send for Circular and SAMPLE STOCKING *which no other Machine can make.*

Lamb Knitting Machine Manuf'g Co.,
N. CLARK, Agent,
313 Washington Street,.....Boston
apl7-1t

Houdan and White Dorking Eggs.

STOCK of my own importation. Price, HOUDAN $5.00 per dozen, DORKING $3.00. Cash with order. Purchasers desired to express at station. When to go to or through Boston, can when so ordered, be taken in on any Thursday in April or May, free of charge, thus avoiding all risk of carriage.
JOSEPH P. CLARK,
apl7-3t Wellesley, Mass.

The Chorus Wreath.

A COLLECTION of sacred and secular Choruses from Oratorios, Operas, and Popular Glee and Chorus Books, designed as a standard book for choirs, musical societies, conventions and schools, and containing the most desirable pieces for private practice and public performance. This new compilation will prove highly acceptable to choirs, musical societies and conventions that require in a compact and convenient form, the very best vocal compositions for private practice or public performance. Aside from the fact of getting rid of the great inconvenience of being obliged to turn to a large number of volumes, the low price at which the best and most popular pieces of half a dozen or more costly books are here furnished, will recommend it to every music loving public, as a valuable work within the reach of every one. Price $1.50. Sent post paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington Street, Boston. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, N. Y. apl7

Fancy Fowls and Ducks Eggs,

FOR SETTING.

Premium BLACK SPANISH, from imported Stock, $3,00 per setting of 13 Eggs. Pure WHITE FACED BUFF & PARTRIDGE COCHINS, $1.50. Pea Comb light BRAHMAS, $1.50. SEBRIGHT BANTAMS, $1.50. MUSCOVY DUCKS, (very large), WHITE POLAND and TOP KNOT DUCKS, the best flock in the country, $2 per setting of 13 Eggs. Warranted as represented, securely packed and delivered to any Express running out of Boston. Cash to accompany all orders. Address **Temple Brothers,** P. O. Box 65, Reading, Mass. apl0-3t*

For Sale.

500,000 STRAWBERRY PLANTS of the following prices per thousand, for good strong plants.

WILSON'S ALBANY,	$5.50 trimmed,	$4.50 without.
RUSSELLS, TRIPLE FINE,	5.50 "	4.50 "
JUCUNDA, or No. 700,	15 00 "	14 00 "

A reduction made on large orders, and all plants warranted pure and delivered at the Concord Depot, free of charge.

All orders promptly attended to. Apply to
apl0-2t **DAVIS & HOSMER,** **Concord, Mass.**

New Spring Goods.

THE attention of purchasers is requested to a fresh stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of BROWN and BLEACHED COTTONS, best manufactured, of Shirtings, Flannels, DELAINES, and other Dress Goods all bought for cash, selected with care, and sold on exceedingly low terms.

The above mentioned, together with a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods are offered at a small advance from manufacturers prices, by

E. H. WARREN.
Framingham, April 10, 1869. apl0-4t.

A. L. Bryant & Co,

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,
131 Washington Street,.....Boston.

Send for new lists of newspapers, with prices.
apl0-4t

The Excelsior Potato.

THE great fault of most of Mr. Goodrich's potatoes is want of quality for table use. I introduce the Excelsior, a seedling from the "State of Maine," originated in 1861, as a *table potato of the VERY HIGHEST QUALITY for the table,* and not only so when first dug, but throughout the year until potatoes are again dug. To assure the public in this matter, I hereby *offer one hundred dollars for any seedling, originated within ten years, that will excel the Excelsior, and will offer a trial of two seasons, should the Excelsior* as a table potato. In my catalogue will be found letters from twelve persons who have grown and eaten the Excelsior, bearing of its quality, productiveness and comparative earliness.

Circulars gratis to all. A limited quantity have been put in my hands for sale at $1 00 per quart, $4 00 per bushel or four pounds. I am not allowed to sell larger lots.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
ap3-4t Marblehead, Mass.

Metropolitan MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.,

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS.

Mechanics, Farmers, and Laborers Wanted

TO GO TO VIRGINIA.

THE Congress of the United States has chartered this Company to *colonize* and develop Forty-two Thousand acres best Agricultural, Mineral and Timber Lands, (Water Power, Coal and Iron), in Virginia.

Ten acres of land or one town lot given to each party who buys one share of unassessable stock at $100. Employment given to competent men who desire it.

Fare to the property from Boston—all rail—$16 85; time, 36 hours; steamboat and rail, $14 35,—all first class passage.

Full particulars given at office **No. 31 Pemberton Square, Room 1.**

B. W. BALDWIN,
apl0-13t **General Agent.**

Early Rose Potatoes.

25 BARRELS of these celebrated Potatoes, acknowledged on all hands, the earliest, best in quality, and most productive potato in cultivation; they yielded last year, in numerous instances, *more than one hundred fold,* and some report having grown a barrel from a single pound.

CASH ORDERS executed at the following prices: One pound 75 cents, 3 lbs $2.00 by mail postpaid; one peck (15 lbs) $3,00; half bushel $8,00; one bushel (60 lbs) $15,00; one barrel (165 lbs) $40,00; freight paid by purchaser. No charge for packages or carting.

Also, EARLY GOODRICH, $4,00 per barrel; HARRISON, $4,50; EARLY SEBEC, $5,00; new WHITE PEACH BLOW, $4,50, and many other varieties, for which see our NEW ILLUSTRATED GUIDE and CATALOGUE OF SEEDS, of 150 pages, containing all the new, rare, and popular Vegetable, Agricultural and Flower Seeds, new Gladiolus, &c. &c., a copy of which will be mailed to all applicants on receipt of 25 cents, and to our regular customers free of charge.

ROVEY & CO.,
apl0-1t 53 North Market St., Boston, Mass.

New Carpets.

ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,
WITH BORDERS AND RUGS TO MATCH.
—ALSO—
ALL-WOOL INGRAINS,
AT $1,00 PER YARD.
OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, &C.,
AT LOW PRICES.
J. LOVEJOY & CO.,
apl0-4tE **10 and 16 Summer St., Boston.**

Ploughs and Grass Seed.

BEST quality HERDSGRASS, RED TOP and CLOVER SEED. Also Garden and Flower Seeds, Farming Implements, most approved makes, for sale at lowest market prices, by E. H. WARREN,
April 1, 1869. Framingham, Mass. ap3-4t

Eggs for Hatching.

OF GAME at $1 50 per dozen, WHITE LEGHORN, BLACK SPANISH, and LIGHT BRAHMAS a $2 00. H. GOETZ.
ap3-4t Roslindale, West Roxbury, Mass.

Goodale Pear.

A MAINE SEEDLING now first disseminated. For ten years it has shown more excellence in tree and fruit combined, than any other. Believed to be destined to extensive cultivation as the Bartlett, which it succeeds, lasting till Beurre d'Anjou. Commended by Mass. Horticultural Society. See Reports. Two scions well secured, post paid for $1.00. Five for $2.00. Fifteen for $5. Address

S. L. GOODALE,
Saco, Maine.
mh27-4t* Secretary State Board of Agriculture.

Royal Java

AND other choice POWLS and EGGS or hatching. Enclose stamp for Circular, and address E. E. FERKINS, Salem, Mass. jan25-1tf

H. A. BROWN,

FORMERLY BROWN BROTHERS, NOW OF COWLES, BROWN & CO.,

AUCTIONEER,
FOR THE SALE OF
Real and Personal Estate,
OFFICES:
No. 39 State Street, Boston, and
mar27-1y **Hastings' Building, Waltham.**

Farm for Sale.

Farm of 23 acres, well divided. House 24x36, L 14x12, Barn, 28x40, all in good repair. Also, 18 good farms within 15 miles of Boston ranging from $1000 to 7000.
CHAS. E. DAMON, 31 Washington St., Boston.
ap-3tf

For Sale in Warwick Centre, Mass.

A one story House of five rooms, 2 buttries, cubboards and closets, all on the ground floor. Also a never failing well of water, with a good woodhouse, barn, shed, henhouse, piggery, etc., all in good repair, with about three acres of good land, with a variety of young fruit trees thereon. This is a desirable place for a Boot Maker, as there is a Boot Manufactory here.

Also a two story shop can be had if wanted, it being three-fourths of it finished suitable to live in.

Also a sixty acre lot consisting of mowing, pasturing and woodland, with Apple trees, Sugar trees and Sugar House thereon.

The subscriber will sell all or part of the above as may suit the purchaser, and give immediate possession.
J. T. SANGER.
Warwick, March 2, 1869. mh13-tf

Farm for Sale,

IN TOWNSEND.

A nice Farm situated within half a mile of the Depot at Townsend Harbor, and known as the Spaulding Place, having been owned in the Spaulding family since the early settlement of the Town. Said Farm contains about seventy-five acres of land, a part of which is interval, bordering on the Squannacook River, which is excellent for grass or grain. The buildings consist of a large old fashioned House, convenient for two families. Barn 68 feet long, 40 wide, a good supply of outbuildings all in good repair—the buildings alone are worth the price of the Farm. Price $2300. Inquire of the subscriber, or A. D. FESSENDEN, Townsend Centre.
ap3 4t B. F. LEWIS.

Farm for Sale.

In Wakefield, (formerly South Reading) east ward, a Farm of twenty-five acres, on which are fifteen acres of wood, four acres meadow, and acre of superior bed of muck. A young Apple orchard and many Pear Trees—the rest in tillage and pasturing. The buildings are a good two-story House, painted and blinded, with nine rooms; a good Woodhouse and Barn—a cellar under the whole Barn. The land is all near the buildings. The House is three minutes walk from railroad depot, forty rods from blacksmith's shop, eighty rods from grocery store, 1¼ miles from meeting houses, six miles from Lynn, eight miles from Salem, and eleven miles from Boston. Inquire of Rev. HORACE EATON, on the premises. mh20-tf

Buildings and Land for Sale.

The Buildings and 14 acres of Land adjoining, (formerly belonging to the late Jabez Bunmer,) part of which is covered with a heavy growth of wood, but mostly excellent tillage land. The Buildings consist of a good Cottage House, 28x36 feet, with an L 16x30 feet. Also, one Barn 36x46. The above premises are in a good locality for business, being situated in Dedham, in a central position, between the flourishing villages of South Dedham, South Canton, Sharon and Walpole, about one mile from East Walpole.

Apply to JAREZ SUMNER, Hyde Park, EDWIN RICHARDS, Sharon, or G. B. KNIGHT, Milford, Mass.
Sharon, April 1, 1869. ap3-4t*

Mortgagee's Sale.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed given by Walter Coffin to John Chamberlin, dated the 19th day of June, A. D., 1861, Recorded with Middlesex South District Deed, Book 864, page 125, will be sold at Public Auction upon the premises, on MONDAY, the nineteenth day of April, 1869, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all and singular the premises conveyed by said Mortgage Deed, namely: three certain tracts of land with the buildings thereon, bounded and described in said Mortgage Deed. Reference being had to said Mortgage Deed for a more particular description of said premises.

ap3-3t OWEN WOOD, Assignee of said Mortgage.

Farm for Sale,

About 15 miles from Boston, containing about 80 acres of the most excellent land. Has a large commodious House, with all the modern style two story House, Barn, Wagon House, Henery, &c., are all in the best of repair. The location is a pleasant and in a most central neighborhood. This is a place worthy the attention of a person looking for a good Farm.

Apply to WM. A. LANE,
mh27-5t* Bedford, Mass.

Milk Farm for Sale.

A Farm in North Bridgewater, consisting of 80 pasturing, mowing and wood land, well divided, cuts 50 tons of hay, keeps 20 head of cattle, is well fenced with stone wall, has running brook in pasture, also a good orchard. Cash or part cash and pear trees, a grapery of 100 Concord vines, been in bearing two years, 3-4 of an acre to strawberries. This farm is under a high state of cultivation, and has a large route attached. The buildings consist of a story and a half house, painted and blinded, 9 rooms, cistern water in dining room and kitchen, well of water at the barn. Carriage house 30 by 40 feet, 13 feet posts, part finished for shop.

The Barn 30x60 feet, with excellent cellar, does not freeze, cemented bottom, other buildings all in good repair. This farm is very pleasantly situated, in a good neighborhood, 1¼ miles from Depot and Village, and will be sold cheap for cash. The stock and tools will be sold with the farm if desired.

For further particulars, inquire of he subscribers on the premises, or address, P. O. Box 68,
jan30-18t RAMSELL & PACKARD, North Bridgewater, Mass.

Farm for Sale.

A Farm in Peabody, embracing between 80 and 90 acres of land, well divided into Orchard, Tillage, Pasture and Woodland. Said Farm is in a good state of cultivation, and consists of a well established milk route. This Farm is in daily communication with the centre of the town, enjoys the advantages of Post Office Delivery, and is easy of access to the neighboring cities of Salem, Lynn and Boston—about 13 miles from the latter. The Farm is well furnished with good and convenient buildings, Barn 40x60, carriage house 20x40, House 24 stories, painted and blinded; Barn and House supplied with unsurpassed water privileges. Suitable for a country residence, or for a practical farmer.

For particulars inquire of D. WEBSTER KING, 51 Kilby Street, Boston, or address FARMER, Peabody, Mass. mh27-4t

Farm for Sale at a Bargain.

In the northwest part of Carlisle, a fine Farm of 75 acres, well fenced with stone, 20 miles from Boston, 7 miles from Lowell, on a good road, with a Schoolhouse and Meetinghouse within village, church and store; there are three churches, three stores and post office within 2½ miles. The land is suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing and woodland; 200 fruit trees, plenty of currants, &c.: fine cranberry and peat meadow. There is a stream of water running through the farm. Also two wells of excellent water, one at the house and one at the barn, with good pumps. A good two story House with L, seven finished rooms, 2 in the L; cellar under the whole house, well and painted, with other outbuildings. The land is of good quality, easily cultivated, and near a good market—milk sold at the door. Believed to be one of ill health of the owner. Price $2,450. Terms $1500 cash, balance on mortgage.
JAMES GRAY, 4 Scollays' Building. mh27-4t

Milk and Fruit Farm for Sale.

Pleasantly situated in the easterly part of Hanover, and containing about 75 acres of land, well watered, with two never failing springs and well, and having from six to eight acres Apple Trees, one acre of half grown Peach, pear, cherry and quince, one hundred Pear Trees, also a good assortment of Plums, Currants, Grapes, Strawberries, &c., all of which are in good bearing order. Milk sold at the door daily. Two story House, Carriage House and Woodshed. New Barn 38x44, clapboarded and painted, with cellar.

Those in search of a desirable and profitable Farm will do well to call and examine, or apply to subscriber on premises for further particulars.
SIDNEY BULLIS,
mh27-4t Harvard, Mass.

Ploughs and Seed.

OUR CONVEX DOE PLOUGH, which has gained so much popularity, and which took the First Premium over 63 other Ploughs at the New England Agricultural Society's Fair, we will warrant to give any one perfect satisfaction. This is what Mr. Flint says of the plough.

STATE HOUSE, March 3, 1869.
I have seen the Doe Plough used in a variety of soils, in all of which it did admirable work. It appears to have a wider range of adaptation than most other ploughs, and to sustain its high reputation wherever it is used.
CHAS. L. FLINT,
Sec'y Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture.

SHARES' COULTER HARROW,

This is a very valuable implement, and one that no farmer can afford to be without; used one time that we will warrant to do as much good by passing over the land once, as by a common harrow three times. Also, Horse Hoes, Cultivators, and all kinds of Agricultural Tools, and Seeds. Any one wanting good and reliable seed, can depend on getting it of us.

WHITTEMORE, BELCHER & CO.,
34 Merchants' Row, Boston.
Manufactory, Chicopee Falls. mar27-4t

Norway Oats.

THE Subscribers have succeeded in obtaining a small supply of this

REMARKABLE OAT

which gave such unprecedented satisfaction last year at the following rates: 40 cents per pint, 75 cents per quart by mail prepaid $4 per peck, $6 per half bushel, $10 per bushel.
JOSEPH BRECK & SON,
mar20-1t 51 & 52 North Market St., Boston.

Improved Shorthorns for Sale,

AT reasonable prices; Two YOUNG BULLS, also, HEIFERS and CALVES.
JOSEPH ESTABROOK,
Royalston, Mass., March 1868. mh27-4t

Percheron Stallions.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY for Promoting Agriculture, hereby give notice that the Percheron Horses

ORLEANS AND NAPOLEON,

Will stand for Mares the ensuing season, at the stables of the Society, Bussey Farm, West Roxbury.
Terms, $15. Address **Mr. A. FOSS,**
March 1, 1869. Jamaica Plain, Mass. ap3-12t

Cotton Seed Meal,

DECORTICATED and of first quality, for sale by wholesale and retail, by

S. K. HERRICK,
—Dealer in—
FLOUR, GRAIN, OATS AND MEAL,
Corner of Haverhill St., and Haymarket Square,
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Eggs! Eggs!

FROM the best New England Fowls! Selected with greatest care! Brahmas very large. White Leghorn, Black Spanish, Black Cochin, Sebright, and Black African Bantams for $1,50 per dozen. White Crested Black Polish, Golden and Silver Spangled Hamburgs and Aylesbury Ducks for $2.00 per dozen. Address,
ap3-6t **MANKIN & HAYWARD,**
North Bridgewater, Mass.

The Continental Box Co.

OF North Bridgewater, Mass., manufacture *the only covered and ventilated* **FRUIT BOX** which has stood the test of trial, also **The desirable CRATE** in which the small boxes of fruit go to market *between springs.* Both together const

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE----BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1869.

The Poet's Corner.

TO AN EARLY SWALLOW.

BY ALICE CARY.

My little bird of the air,
If thou dost know, then tell me the sweet reason
Thou comest alway, duly in thy season,
To build and pair.
For still we hear thee twittering round the eaves
Ere yet the attentive cloud of April lowers
Up from their darkened hearth to call the flowers,
Where, all the rough, hard weather,
They kept together,
Under their low brown roof of withered leaves

And for a moment still
Thy ever tuneful bill,
And tell me, and I pray thee tell me true,
If any cruel care thy bosom frets
The while thou flittest ploughlike through the air—
Thy wings so swift and slim,
Turned downward darkly dim,
Like furrows on a ground of violets.

Nay, tell me not, my swallow,
But have thy pretty way,
And prosperously follow
The leading of the sunshine all the day.
Thy virtuous example
Maketh my foolish questions answer ample—
It is thy large delights keep open wide,
Thy little mouth; thou has no pain to hide;
And when thou leavest all the green topped woods
Pining below, and with melodious floods
Flatteest the heavy clouds, it is, I know,
Because, my bird, thou canst not choose but go
Higher and ever higher
Into the purple fire
That lights the morning meadows with hearts' ease,
And sticks the hillsides full of primroses.

But tell me, my good bird,
If thou canst tune thy tongue to any word,
Wherewith to answer—pray thee tell me this;
Where gottest thou thy song,
Still thrilling all day long,
Silvered to fragments by its very bliss!
Not, as I guess,
Of any whistling swain
With cheek as richly russet as the grain
Sown in his furrows; nor, I further guess,
Of any shepherdess,
Whose tender heart did drag
Through the dim hollows of her golden flag
After a faithless love—while far and near
The waterfalls to hear,
Clung by their white arms to the cold, deaf rocks,
And all the unkept flocks
Strayed idly. Nay, I know,
If ever any love-lorn maid did blow
On such a pitiful pipe, thou didst not get
In such sad wise thy heart to music set.

So, lower not down to me
From its high home thy ever busy wing;
I know right well thy song was shaped for thee
By His unwearying power
Who makes the days about the Easter flower
Like gardens round the chamber of a king.

And whether, when the sobering year hath run
His brief course out, and thou away dost hie
To find thy pleasant summer company;
Or whether, my brown darling of the sun,
When first the South, to welcome up the May,
Hangs wide her saffron gate,
And thou, from the uprising of the day
Till eventide in shadow round thee closes,
Fourest thy joyance over field and wood,
As if thy very blood
Were drawn from out the young hearts of the rose—

'Tis all to celebrate
And all to praise
The careful kindness of His gracious ways
Who builds the golden weather
So tenderly about thy houseless brood—
Thy unfledged, homeless brood, and thee to-gether.

Ah! these are the sweet reasons,
My little swimmer of the seas of air,
Thou comest, quest, duly in the seasons;
And furthermore, that all men everywhere
May learn from thy enjoyment
That that which maketh life most good and fair
Is heavenly employment.

Ladies' Department.

LOISETTE.

It was a beautiful May morning when I set out to walk to Summerfield, and I felt more hopeful of success than I ever had before. I had determined that that day should settle my fate. All through the winter and early spring I had loved Loisette, and a hundred times I had longed and yearned to tell her so, and to ask her to be my wife, and each time something—I could hardly tell what—struck me silent.

She liked me, I knew, but did she love me? Something in her eyes seemed to lead me to hope she did; such eyes they were, loving and tender and shy. I longed to look into their soft depths all the most delightful descriptions of eyes I had ever read, used to come across me, "*les portes de l'amour*," "*des blues doux comme les yeaux*;" above all, Calderon's tender refrain:

Sweetest eyes were ever seen.

When she looked at me with those eyes, then it seemed to me I might "tell her all that was in my heart," and take her to mine unforbidden. But the next moment, as if she guessed and half feared my thought, she turned away shyly and her manner altered, and my heart shrank back in fear and sorrow.

But at last I felt I could endure this suspense no longer. I must know the best or worst. If she were to be mine, such a home and such a life as I had planned, and hoped, and dreamed of ever since I knew her, should be prepared; if she were not for me, then I should leave England, and break away from that and all other home ties, and try to bear it like a man, somewhere away from all that should unman me.

But this Monday, as I started forth and walked along briskly through the up and down lanes of the lovely Hertfordshire country, now shut in between banks tufted with ferns, overrun with the exquisite small leaved ivy, crowned with lavish May; now emerging upon sweep of down and dips of valley, crossing commons ablaze with gorse, traversing woodland paths where blue bells spread their sheets of azure, and lingering primroses starred mossy banks. Heaven! how I remember it all. That May day hope seemed as strong and as full of spring and life and vigor as my own limbs. I strode on, thinking of the eyes that would look up their soft welcome to mine, and of the warm little hand that I should clasp, and perhaps then claim as mine—my very own—while life should last. It seemed to me that such feelings could not be but prophetic.

"If I find her in the garden," I thought, "I will look upon it as a good omen; I will seize the opportunity and speak to her at once."

I got to the cottage and opened the garden gate. As I stepped in I saw her, a little way down the path, in her dhinty morning gown and broad garden hat, filling the basket that hung on her arm with flowers, and singing softly to herself. I wanted to come upon her unawares, and test the effect of my sudden appearance, which I could not do if the sound of my feet on the gravel should betray my approach, so I stepped on the lawn; thus I got close to her before she knew I was near. She started violently, and the color rushed to her cheek. The slightest thing would bring it. I have seen her flush at the sudden rising of a bird from a thicket. The next moment she smiled and held out her hand. "Oh it is you! You startled me. I had no idea anybody was near," and the sweet eyes were raised to mine trustingly.

"Won't you come in?"

"Not if I may stay out—unless you are tired?"

"Oh, no, I am never tired of being in the garden. So you'll help me to gather my flowers; see, you can reach up to those sprays of honeysuckle; get some of the best, the rosiest for me."

"Ah, how delicious," she said, inhaling the fragrance with deep ecstatic inspirations, as she held up to me the blossom that had just touched her face. I kissed the flower; I took the hand that held it, I told her all I had to tell her. She stood still, her head bent so that her hat hid her face from me, and I knew not in what spirit she listened, till a sigh that was half a sob checked me.

She looked up with a voice so full of pain, of pity, of perplexity, of deprecating appeal, that though the hope in my heart sank down, I almost felt more for the sorrow in her face than for that in my own soul.

"Forgive me," she said. "I am so grieved. I ought to have told you. I did not know that you—that you cared for me that way. I have been engaged these two years. He is in India, and coming back in August. Oh, you don't think I have been coquettish, that I have knowingly led you on to this, do you?"

In her earnestness she laid her hand on mine, and lifted her face with a tremulous mouth and eyes brimful of tears.

If I had died for it I must have snatched the consolation the moment offered—the last, the only one. I drew her to my heart, holding her close, close; and I stilled those quivering lips with twenty kisses.

When I released her, she turned her back to me, hid her face in her hands and sobbed till her frame shook.

"Loisette, Loisette, forgive me! I could not help it! I swear I could not help it, Loisette."

She shook her head.

Loisette, think how I love you; think what I feel in knowing all the hope I had for you is gone—gone forever? Loisette, I am going away, where I can never offend you more. Think that what I have done was in parting with you for the last time—a last farewell, Loisette."

She tried to speak, but sobs made her inarticulate; still I knew she was bitterly reproaching me.

"Yes, I have no right to expect forgiveness. I will go. I won't distress you further. But we have at least been friends, dear, and you cannot think of that and let me go forever, without one word."

Still she was silent. I paused and waited; then flung up my arms as a man does who has lost all; and with a great effort I turned to leave her. I heard her move, I heard her attempt to speak, and I looked back. Her face was still averted, still covered with one hand. But the other one was held out to me, and springing back I took it reverently, and bent my lips upon it.

"God forever bless you, Loisette, the one and only woman on the face of this earth for me!"

"And God bless and comfort you," she said. "I wish I could have been a better friend to you, I mean to be. Always believe that."

"I will, I do."

And so Loisette and I parted. The May morning was darkened as I passed through the garden gate again. I turned my steps I knew not whither—away where no one could see me. That was the only wish or instinct I had.

I walked miles seeking rest and finding none. At last I stopped at the gate and leaned my arms on it, and looked blindly over the wide, wild landscape spread before me.

As I gazed, a dull numbness fell on my sorrow, and my perceptions of outward objects slowly returned.

I watched some children gathering blossoms of the May, and thought what a pity it was they should tear the boughs down so, and destroy so much to secure so little. I watched a stealthy cat creep through the long undulations of the grass on the hunt for the poor little tender young rabbits. Up sprang a lark, bursting into ripples of song, and my eye followed him, rising, hovering, rising again, passing, balancing on the wing, soaring up once more, darting away obliquely, resting awhile, but always singing—singing as if he could not cease for his life—then dashing down like a stone, and vanishing.

And then my grief seized me once more, and I dropped on the turf and hid my face in my arms and cried as I had never cried since I was a boy, when my mother died, and when I thought the world held no more happiness.

When our great griefs fall on us we treat them as boys do bonfires. It seems that they can't burn fiercely enough; we heap on them everything that comes to our hand in the way of fuel; all the tenderest recollections, all the sweetest hopes, all the most blessed anticipations that made the joy and glory of our lives,—that were as wings lifting us above the earth we trod on. All these are brought out from the storehouse of memory and thrown on the pile, making it blaze with inextinguishable fury, or what seems to us so, and we feel a bitter relish in the anguish, and seek to make it more rather than less, as we stir the heap into fiercer conflagration.

Ah me! ah me! What a miserable fool I had been, and how I was punished!

I had thought, when in my hopefulness that morning I had calculated the whole affair, that I had been prepared for this impossibility, and could bear it. But strangely, it had never entered into my calculations that if Loisette were not for me it could be that she was promised to another; there was the sting, the thing so impossible to endure without every fibre of my heart being torn by the agonies of jealousy, in addition to grief. Loisette engaged. Loisette with no love for me, all her love for another! Loisette thinking of him, calling him all those tender names that lips like hers seemed made to utter! And in August, in three months, he was coming back, doubtless to claim his bride!

At that thought I sprang up as if a serpent had arisen from the green turf and stung me. I started away so far that it was not till dark that, fairly worn out and exhausted, I reached home. I shall never forget that night, nor the walking in the morning after a couple of hours dead sleep.

That day I wrote to my cousin, Sir Edward Haldane, who had been appointed governor of New Brunswick, to offer myself as a private secretary—a post he had suggested my taking when his nomination to the place had been first talked of. The answer soon came; he would be delighted. In less than a fortnight I left England.

"I am so grieved," Mrs. Hamilton had written before this, "so grieved in every way." I had not been wrong, then, in fancying I had her good wishes. "I should have been so glad to have bidden you God speed by word of mouth before you went; but I feel I ought not to ask you to come.—Any way, you have our best wishes, now and ever." Need I say how Loisette; well, better so. What could she say?

I often look back now on my sojourn in that black, miserable, raw colony, ice bound for half the year, sun scorched for a few weeks, with something like a shudder.

The great cold staring barrack of a government house, with its flat, unshaded gardens; the unpicturesque village that was the seat of government, and printed itself accordingly; the country that was nothing but a dense forest, bare clearing, studded with blackened stumps or quaking morass! The interminable winter, white, silent, fettered with frost that was unrelenting as death, that chilled the blood, and nipped the flesh into blains, and checked the current of life in the veins of childhood, of age, and of all tender beings.

Oh, the desolation of those winter forests! No tongue can tell it. No breeze, no voice of bird, no rustle of leaf, no color; a broad white floor, a hard, blue roof, black, stiff iron trees, standing up motionless and stark. All so like my life in desolateness! Only this, nature felt no pain!

I staid there till the sickly, tardy spring, often driven back by fresh snow falls, came to loosen the spell that winter had laid on the suffering land, and then I resolved to bear it no longer, and come what might, to return to England and learn the tidings of Loisette. It seemed to me that anything would be more endurable than this dead silence regarding her.

So I turned my back on New Brunswick for evermore, and reached England in March—March wild and ghastly; but at least alive with birds and singing, and grass and buds upshooting in fields and hedgerow.

I went at once into Hertfordshire. I dared not go to Mrs. Hamilton's, I dared not ask anything about the family, lest I should learn what I had come there to learn.

I wandered about among the lanes where we used to wander, hoping, dreading, longing, oh, how intensely! At last I came upon Loisette and her sister. I did not meet them but a turn in the road brought me in sight of them, walking slowly before me.

I hastened my steps; I must see her once more; must look upon her eyes; must hear the tones of her voice, let the cost be what it would.

As I approached she turned with a start, a look half expectant, half alarmed; she felt who was coming, and the blood rushed over face, neck and brow. Mrs. Hamilton, following her sister's movements, was the first to speak; she came forward, both hands extended with joyous welcome; then Loisette greeted me with shy kindness, passed to the other side of her sister, and walk on silently while Mrs. Hamilton questioned as me to my travels, my movements, my plans.

"You will come and see us, you'll promise? I know you are a man of your word, and that if you promise you will keep your word. Come and dine to-morrow, will you?"

I promised. I could not be more miserable than I was, and I must learn all I wanted to know. But I would not go to dinner. I remembered too well the last time I dined there, so I said I would go in the morning.

When I entered the drawing room what a rush of memories at the sight of the familiar place—of the two women sitting by the fire as they had a year ago—all but I apparently unchanged.

I know not how it all came about, but in a few minutes I found myself making one in the circle as of old. I could not speak. Loisette was silent. Mrs. Hamilton talked for us all.

Presently she glanced at the clock on the mantlepiece. "Three already; you must excuse me, dear, I shall barely be in time to meet Mrs. L., at the station. You won't go or I shall think you are offended. When shall we see you again? Settle it with Loisette. Good bye. No, *au revoir!*" And she was gone, and Loisette and I were sitting side by side, silent.

Loisette was sitting, very pale and calm, looking into the fire.

"Loisette."

She gave an almost imperceptible start, her color rose slightly, and she turned her eyes on me for a moment—I could not tell whether in reproach or mere surprise—and then resumed her gaze on the fire.

"Miss Vane—are you still Miss Vane?"

"Yes."

"When—how long? I could not find words in which to put the question.

"When am I going to be married? you would ask," she said, with a calm that was almost rigid. "I am not going to be married. I have been jilted."

"*You jilted*, Loisette?"

"Do you pity me? don't. I am glad of it; glad at last to be free; glad that I have nothing to blame myself for in obtaining my freedom. Long before I had gained it, I felt we had made a great mistake, and while I was thinking of how I might suggest the idea to—to him, he cut the knot by marrying a half-cast damsel with several lacs of rupees. Though what sort of a fortune that may be, I have not the faintest conception." A faint gleam of the old sweet archness came once more across her face.

I bent forward, looking with all my heart in my eyes on the soft, half-averted profile, watching the conscious blood rising slowly. I laid my hand on the little, cold, rigidly clasped hands; I felt them relaxing; gently my arm wound itself round her waist; her head dropped on my shoulder, nestled there, and was still.

So we sat until the pony carriage stopped at the gate, Mrs. Hamilton came in in a somewhat demonstrative manner. She glanced at Loisette, then at me, and understood all.

"So you bore my absence with what equanimity you might?" she said, lifting her bright face to mine with a world of congratulation in her eyes. "Now you'll stay to dinner."

Loisette turned and fled.

"God bless you, dear woman!" I said. "I never expected to be so glad to get rid of you as I was an hour ago."

"God bless you! It was you I wanted for a brother all along. I always hated the notion of Loisette's marrying that man. Poor child, she did not know her own heart, and was persuaded into accepting him. If she had listened to me she would have thrown him over long ago; but she was too conscientious while she thought he loved her. Perhaps it's better as it is. I will tell you something: She knows there is no mistake this time."

TRIALS OF NERVE.

There are many cases on record of men of professional experience losing their nerve when most needed. One case was that of an architect, thoroughly used to walk about all parts of houses in course of construction, who once, when walking along a plank which joined two walls at a great height from the ground, felt a sudden sense of danger, upon which his senses left him, and only returned after some seconds, when he awoke, so to speak, in the arms of one of the masons, who had most fortunately seen his state in time to carry him across the plank at the risk of his own life. A more curious case requires a little previous explanation: Some years ago the paintings on the inside of the dome of St. Paul's, London, wanted repair. It was contrived, in order to save trouble and expense, that a suspended scaffold should be made, supported by a ledge half a yard wide, and hanging by ropes running through holes in the dome. An experienced ship's carpenter undertook the job, and began it by stepping out of a small door at the foot of the dome into a ledge in question, from which there was a clear fall of two hundred feet to the pavement. He walked a few steps and then found that the inward curve of the dome made him unable to stand upright, and caused him to lean over dangerously with an altered and unsteady centre of gravity. Seized all at once with an overpowering sense of fear, he managed nevertheless to turn his face to the dome and to rest, being once more able to stand upright, till he had a little recovered his senses. Then, to his horror, he found that he had forgotten on which side of him the door was, or how far off it was, and in trying to get to it by short, side long steps, took the wrong direction, and literally walked in search of it round the whole base of the dome, falling into the door at last utterly prostrated, and feeling as he said, "ten years older." However, he made the scaffold afterward, and began the story of his fright while walking about on the ledge, in the most unconcerned way.

WHAT IS FITNESS IN MARRIAGE!

The secret of fitness in marriage is, *opposition of temperament with identity of aim*. Partners thus mated are in perfect sympathy of interests and purposes, while the difference of the methods which they use in seeking these common interests supplies a stimulus, a novelty, an unfailing variety to the daily experience of their lives. Each is thus the complement of the other's nature. One may be grave, the other gay; one mainly intellectual, the other all heart; one impetuous, the other cool and deliberate; the most timid and delicate bride may wed the sturdiest and loudest voiced Ajax of a husband; but these very differences will be mutually attractive, delightful, adjuvant to married lovers that have a single heart and will. Unity of purpose, variety of means toward that purpose—these are the conditions which lead to the truly happy marriages—the marriages in which each partner

Fulfils

Defect in each; and always thought in thought, Purpose in purpose, will in will, they grow, The single, pure, and perfect animal, The two-celled heart, beating, with one full stroke—

Life.

And when this unity of purpose and difference of temperament combine in a pair whose natures, intrinsically superior, have been developed by sufficient culture, and warmed by genuine love, do not all the conditions seem to exist that make life as well as marriage happy? When men and women aspire toward strength, fineness, nobility of nature in themselves, and require this intrinsic excellence in their mates, when they choose their partners according to these laws of inherent fitness, they gain possessions which are not trivial, like the culture with which the means are gained, but which are needed; which are not unstable, like fortune, which are not mistaken or transient, like so much of love. "Where the superior man dwells," says Confucius, "how can there be wretchedness?" The superior man, the superior woman, these are the prizes in any relation of life, and especially in that of marriage. Finding them, one need not ask the question with which it began. Their well-mated love is sweet; their happiness, their highest fortunes are secure.—*"To Marry or Not to Marry?" in April Galaxy.*

HOME.

There is something inexpressibly touching in the story of Ishmael: the youth was sent into the wilderness of life with his bow and his arrow, "his hand against every man, and every man's hand against him." Even in our crowded, busy, and social world, on how many is this doom pronounced? What love makes allowances like household love? God forgive those who turn the household altar into a place of strife! Domestic dissensions is the sacrifice of the heart.

NEBRASKA LIFE.

A citizen of Nebraska thus posts an Eastern correspondent who speered a variety of questions as to the territory and life there:

"What kind of a country do you live in?"

"Mixed and extensive. It is made up principally of land and water."

"What kind of weather?"

"Long spells of weather are frequent. Our sunshine comes off principally during the day time."

"Have you plenty of water—and how got?"

"A good deal of water scattered about, and generally got in pails and whiskey."

"Is it hard?"

"Rather so, when you have to go half a mile and then wade in mud knee deep to get it."

"What kind of buildings?"

"Allegoric, Ionic, anti-baloric, log and slabs. The buildings are chiefly out of door, and so low between joints that the chimneys all stick out through the roof."

"What kind of society?"

"Good, bad, hateful, indifferent and mixed."

"Any aristocracy?"

"Nary one."

"What do your people do for a living mostly."

"Some work, some laze around, one's a shrewd business manager, and several drink whisky."

"Is it cheap living there?"

"Only five cents a glass, and the water thrown in."

"Any taste for music?"

"Strong. Buzz and buck saws in the day time, and wolf howling and cat fighting nights."

"Any pianos there?"

"No, but we have several cow bells and a tin pan in every family."

"What could a genteel family in moderate circumstances do for a living?"

"Work, shave notes, fish, hunt, steal—or if pinched, buy and sell town property."

☞ Not arrested—the reporter who *took notes* on the occasion of a recent *bond* robbery.

☞ A Demon-strative character—*Mephistopheles.*

Domestic Economy.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

FROM LADY CONTRIBUTORS.

ORANGE PRESERVE.—Of one dozen oranges, take nine, wash and weigh them; put them whole into a kettle of cold water and let them boil until they are soft—twenty minutes or half an hour is enough. Then cut them in half *crosswise*, take out the seeds, and with a pair of scissors cut them in narrow strips. Then add the weight of the oranges in sugar, and the juice and pulp of the raw oranges; let them stand over night; cook them until done, that is, until the syrup is nearly jelly. Sour Messina oranges are the best. A delicious preserve.

SIZING FOR GOLD ON GLASS.

The following recipe has been recommended: Copal varnish is rubbed up fine with either white bole, burnt umber, or ochre—all of which must be quite dry—and then strained through cloth. The glass having been cleansed with fine chalk, is painted over with this varnish, and placed in a warm room protected from dust. Experience soon teaches when it has become dry enough for applying the leaf, which is pressed on with cotton and then allowed to dry. If necessary, it may then be polished.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

☞ A Nevada paper tells a story of a musical hen. At the call of the staid matron of the farm house, it is said that the hen will come into the room, get upon the lady's lap, and at the command, proceed with a song. "After singing the first notes, her henship will subside until commanded in a stern voice to sing louder. Then the hen spreads out her wings, stretches her neck to the furthest tension, turns one eye akimbo and pours forth a strain that lacks nothing in earnestness however much it may in melody." The hen is said to be of the black Spanish breed, and she is credited with wonderful powers of imitation, aside from her musical talent.

☞ Henry Ward Beecher says that "the only way to exterminate the Canada thistle is to plant it for a crop and propose to make money out of it. Then worms will gnaw it, bugs will bite it, beetles will bore it, aphides will suck it, birds will peck it, heat will scorch it, rains will drown it, and mildew and blight will cover it."

☞ A learned savant writes to the *American Naturalist*, that "the male mosquito is beautiful, both physically and morally, as they do not bite; their manners are more retiring than those of their stronger minded partners, as they rarely enter our dwellings, and live annoticed in the woods."

☞ Next to integrity and smartness, courtesy is the most desirable capital, and the most available for a young man. Those who possess it, if they have brains and energy, are as certain to go up as a kite is with a fair wind.

☞ Fanny Fern having said that "men of the present day are fast," Prentice replied "that they have to be to catch the women."

☞ Organists ought to gain a reputation more easily than pianists, since they always have some one to "blow" for them.

☞ Answer to last week's enigma.—"Necessity is the mother of invention."

Anecdotes.

☞ Col. Moore, a veteran politician of the Old Dominion, enjoyed a personal popularity on account of his affability of manner, and of course could always carry a big vote, whenever he was up for an office. He generally spoke to everybody he met, and usually succeeded in convincing them that he knew them well. He met his match one morning, however, when on meeting a countrymen, he shook hands heartily with him and commenced:

"Why, how do you do sir? I am very glad to see you; a fine day, sir; I see you still ride your gray mare, sir."

"No sir, this horse is one I borrowed this morning."

"O! ah! well, sir, how are the old gentleman and lady?"

"My parents have been dead about three years, sir."

"But how is your wife, sir, and the children?"

"I am not married, sir."

"Sure enough. Do you still live on the old farm?"

"No, sir; I have just arrived from Ohio where I was born."

"Well, sir, I guess I don't know you after all. Good morning, sir."

☞ A good story is told of a couple of farmers who lived a few miles apart. One day one called on the other, happening around at dinner time. The person called upon, by the way, was a rather parsimonious old fellow. He was seated at the table enjoying his dinner. The visitor drew up to the stove, looked very wishfully towards the table, expecting the old farmer to invite him to dine. The old farmer kept on eating.

"What's the news up your way, neighbor?" Still eating. "No news, eh?"

"No, I believe not." Presently a thought struck the visitor. "Well, yes, friend, I did hear of one item of news that's worth mentioning."

"Ha, what is that?"

"Neighbor John has a cow that has five calves."

"Is that so? Good gracious! What in thunder does the fifth calf do when the others are sucking?"

"Why, he stands and looks on just as I do, like a dumb fool."

"Mary, put on another plate."

☞ A gentleman who has recently arrived from South Africa, tells a story about a shipwreck near the Cape of Good Hope, which derives additional zest from the fact that he was one of the clergymen referred to. It appears that on the steamer Waldenstan were several clergymen from Natal, going to a synod of the Reformed Dutch church at Cape Town, and also an English clergyman. The steamer was wrecked near Point Lingulias, to the east of Cape Town, and the boats were got out. One of the clergymen rushed for the first boat, but Capt. Joss, the master of the ship, lifted him out of the boat, saying: "You are a minister and prepared to die; the sinners must be saved first!" and sure enough the clergy were compelled to stick to the ship till all the sinners had been landed.

A BLUSH.—The late Douglass Jerrold, with some friends, was once invited to a gentleman's house somewhere in Sussex. A new kind of rouge-vinaigre was in vogue at that time, and Jerrold, being young and fond of a lark, got some of it and put it on his cheeks. Not knowing how to do business artistically, he made his face as red as a lobster's back. In this condition he went down to dinner. There was a very smart and snobbish young fellow present—a sort of Barnes Newcome—who acted funny man on the occasion. Jerrold listened to his cackle quietly, until Mr. Barnes, observing the flaming paint, cried out:

"Oh, Mr. What's-your-name—Mr. Jerrold, what's the matter with your cheeks?"

Jerrold looked up at him angrily and answered:

"I am blushing at your impertinence, sir."

—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

☞ An ingenious reporter of the *Tribune*, in an account of the institutions on Blackwell's Island, indulges his imagination in the following anecdote: A gentleman and his wife, apparently occupying a good position in society, called at the Refuge and asked to be allowed to go over it. Having inspected the various departments, just before leaving, the gentleman said to his wife, "Now I will tell you a great secret: I was brought up in this place." The lady seemed much surprised, and astounded all by quietly observing, "And so was I."

☞ "My dear," said Mr. B. to his wife, while his smiling countenance indicated the consciousness of having done a good action, "I have just had my life insured for your benefit." "Well, I declare," exclaimed Mrs. B., looking round upon her family and friends with an expression of injured innocence, "just to think of the selfishness of men, and particularly of husbands! There you have been and had your life insured, while your poor wife may go without any insurance on hers. It is just what I would expect of you!" she fretfully exclaimed, and was only recalled to a sense of her injustice and absurdity by hearing an uncontrollable burst of laughter all around her.

☞ A Cockney family were lately gazing at a shop window in Rockford, Ill. Little Girl—"Oh, mamma, is that a 'en?" Mamma—"No, my child; that is a howl." Father—"No, my wife and daughter, that is neither a 'en nor a howl, but it is a *beagle the handle of this blarsted country!*"

1869. Wm H. Lyman's 1869

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